

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations of postmasters on the calendar will be confirmed en bloc, with the exception of the first nomination, which will be passed over.

CONFIRMATION OF NOMINATION OF DOROTHY B. KEELING

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, my attention was directed to another matter for a moment. I wish to refer to the first nomination on the calendar. For several days the nomination of Dorothy B. Keeling to be postmaster at Camp Taylor, Ky., has gone over at my request, because I had received some communications asking that it be held up. I have indicated to those who protested that if there was anything they could present concerning the qualifications or character of this lady I would submit it to the Senate. But nothing of that sort has been brought to my attention. It is rather a contest between applicants for this appointment, and I have no desire to hold it up any longer. I ask that the nomination of Dorothy B. Keeling to be postmaster at Camp Taylor, Ky., be confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

RECESS

Mr. BARKLEY. As in legislative session, I move that the Senate take a recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock and 43 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Tuesday, April 2, 1940, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate April 1 (legislative day of March 4), 1940

APPOINTMENT IN THE NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES

GENERAL OFFICER

Brig. Gen. Edward James Stackpole, Jr., Pennsylvania National Guard, to be major general, National Guard of the United States.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY

MARINE CORPS

Col. Alexander A. Vandegrift to be a brigadier general in the Marine Corps from the 1st day of April 1940.

The following-named colonels to be colonels in the Marine Corps, to correct the dates from which they take rank, as previously nominated and confirmed:

Alphonse DeCarre from the 1st day of September 1938.

Samuel L. Howard from the 5th day of September 1938.

Lyle H. Miller from the 1st day of October 1938.

Ralph J. Mitchell from the 3d day of January 1939.

Archie F. Howard from the 1st day of February 1939.

Raymond R. Wright from the 1st day of April 1939.

Pedro A. del Valle from the 1st day of April 1939.

William G. Hawthorne from the 1st day of June 1939.

Lt. Col. Thomas E. Watson to be a colonel in the Marine Corps from the 1st day of July 1939.

Lt. Col. William C. James to be a colonel in the Marine Corps from the 21st day of August 1939.

Lt. Col. Thomas E. Bourke to be a colonel in the Marine Corps from the 1st day of November 1939.

Lt. Col. LeRoy P. Hunt to be a colonel in the Marine Corps from the 1st day of January 1940.

Lt. Col. Clifton B. Cates to be a colonel in the Marine Corps from the 1st day of April 1940.

Lt. Col. Leo D. Hermle to be a colonel in the Marine Corps from the 1st day of April 1940.

The following-named majors to be lieutenant colonels in the Marine Corps from the 1st day of April 1940:

Herman R. Anderson

Julian P. Brown

Merritt A. Edson

Pay Clerk Norman C. Bates to be a chief pay clerk in the Marine Corps, to rank with but after second lieutenant, from the 18th day of December 1939.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate April 1 (legislative day of March 4), 1940

POSTMASTERS

CONNECTICUT

Albert C. Santi, Ivoryton.

Frederick J. Bielefeld, Middletown.

Patrick J. Goode, New Haven.

KENTUCKY

Dorothy B. Keeling, Camp Taylor.

LOUISIANA

Mrs. Leonard C. Davenport, Mer Rouge.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Ruth N. Ray, Chester.

Leon A. Warren, Groveton.

Arlene S. R. Wells, Haverhill.

PENNSYLVANIA

Joseph P. Duffy, Bristol.

Allen J. Stevens, Carlisle.

Vesta Alice Swartz, Dauphin.

James F. Donahue, Kennett Square.

George L. Corrigan, New Hope.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1940

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, we praise Thee that Thou hast made Thyself known to us through Jesus Christ our Lord. Through Him we have words for our tongues, thoughts for our minds, and light for our eyes; oh, be Thou unto us a Saviour. Take from our hearts our burdens as we help others to lift theirs. Keep us from being narrow and willful, that our daily desire may be to walk with Thee in new strength, new beauty, and in new joy. Heavenly Father, if faith is the victory that overcometh the world, arm us with its power; if it be better to minister than to be ministered unto, teach us that the lowliest duty done is the highest service unto Thee; if love is better than hate and will help us bear all things, endure all things, and will last when prophecies fail and tongues cleave the dust, O God, wing our words that they may reach the hidden depths of many a heart. Scatter every cloud of doubt, that we may gather from the fields of abounding faith the living sheaves that are to be written in the Lamb's Book of Life. In the holy name of Jesus. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday, March 29, 1940, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. FRAZIER, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had passed a joint resolution of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. J. Res. 200. Joint resolution to provide for participation of the United States in the Golden Gate International Exposition at San Francisco in 1940, to continue the powers and duties of the United States Golden Gate International Exposition Commission, and for other purposes.

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1940

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 8641) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1940, to provide supplemental appropriations for such fiscal year, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, insist on the House disagreement to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. TAYLOR, WOODRUM of Virginia, CANNON of Missouri, LUDLOW, SNYDER, O'NEAL, JOHNSON of West Virginia, TABER, WIGGLESWORTH, LAMBERTSON, and DITTER.

WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to urge the Subcommittee on Appropriations that handles the money for the W. P. A. to bring in a resolution appropriating sufficient money to keep 2,100,000 people on the W. P. A. rolls during May and June. This morning I had a conference with Col. F. C. Harrington, Administrator of the W. P. A., who stated that while they had reduced their rolls for the month of April 200,000 below the number carried during March, he had not made any announcement as to what might happen during May and June. Colonel Harrington stated that during the month of March 2,300,000 people were on the W. P. A. rolls and that the money allocated to the various States for the month of April would only take care of 2,100,000 and that they started to work on that basis today.

Colonel Harrington further advised me if the W. P. A. rolls are to carry 2,100,000 during May and June, about \$38,000,000 additional will be needed by the W. P. A. This was in response to my inquiry. I also find that there are 1,000,000 people in the United States who, after an investigation, have been certified as being eligible for employment on W. P. A. who cannot be taken care of due to a lack of funds. These people are out of employment, have dependents, and naturally must look to the cities and States for assistance. I further learned that the W. P. A. has only been able to put back to work two-thirds of the number who were furloughed as a result of the 18-month clause in the existing law, that the balance, one-third, have been certified, all have dependents, but cannot be taken care of unless additional money is secured. It is my understanding that vacancies are not being filled as W. P. A. workers resign to accept private employment, but the number resigning is not sufficient to absorb the entire reduction that is necessary.

I am in favor of reducing expenditures where it is possible but not at the expense of men and women who have dependents who cannot secure work in private industry. A critical situation confronts the country, and I cannot see how the Congress is going to be able to refuse to appropriate additional money for W. P. A., not only between now and June 30, but for the next fiscal year. Business will certainly feel this reduction as the purchasing power of the people is being reduced. The cities and States say they will be unable to carry any additional load. I know in my State and city money available for direct relief will not enable St. Louis and the State of Missouri to take care of those who will be necessarily furloughed from W. P. A. if additional money is not made available.

Colonel Harrington will appear before the Appropriations Committee Tuesday and make a detailed statement in reference to the situation and I hope the committee will act immediately on a deficiency appropriation. [Applause.]

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, my purpose in asking for this 1 minute was to reemphasize many of the things the gentleman from Missouri has said and to add just one more statement. The time for a reduction in Government employment of the unemployed is when private employment is increasing. That time is not now. It would require

\$86,800,000 to prevent any cuts in the W. P. A. rolls for the balance of this fiscal year. As a means of making this proposition definite, I am today introducing a deficiency appropriation bill to provide that amount of money for W. P. A. employment between now and the 1st of July.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I have placed on the Clerk's desk this morning a motion to discharge a subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations from the further consideration of the bill H. R. 7240, which was introduced by me last year following the consideration of the relief bill by the House. This bill does the same thing the House did when it placed in the relief bill a provision that heads of families aged 45 and over should not be subjected to the automatic lay-off under the 18-month employment clause.

HOUSE ACTION RECALLED

If the Members of the House will recall, when the emergency relief appropriation bill of 1939 was before them, an amendment, which I sponsored and which is recorded on page 7363 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of June 16, 1939, was agreed to in the Committee of the Whole by teller vote and remained in the bill as passed by the House. However, the provision was later stricken in conference.

The amendment provided for the exemption of heads of families, 45 years of age and over, from the automatic separation from the Work Projects Administration at the end of an 18-month period of employment.

My astonishment at the action of the conferees was properly expressed when the conference report was presented to the House on June 30, and my remarks at that time were as follows:

An exemption to the automatic 60-day lay-off for heads of families—men and women—45 years and over with dependents was my amendment passed in the House by a teller vote; and now to realize that that humanitarian provision has been eliminated by the conferees comes as a distinct surprise to the membership of this body. In my opinion, the W. P. A., by the very nature of its set-up, should be a secure place for those in need of its humanitarian provisions, especially those of the age referred to and heads of families. Everyone knows a man or woman with dependents can save nothing on W. P. A. wages. The dread of the automatic lay-off period will prove a continuous worry throughout the period of employment. Perhaps legislation to correct this injustice is the answer.

Time has demonstrated the truth of my prediction. You will note that my remarks were concluded with the statement, "Perhaps legislation to correct this injustice is the answer."

CORRECTIVE MEASURE PROPOSED

Accordingly, on July 14, I introduced in the House, H. R. 7240, a bill to exempt certain persons with dependents from the provisions requiring separation from the Work Projects Administration rolls at the end of 18 months, which bill has been referred to the Appropriations Committee. In substance it champions the rights of heads of families, 45 and over, and seeks the same results as my amendment to which I have just referred.

Although it was manifestly the will of this House to include this exemption in the original bill, to date no action has been taken by the committee. Therefore, I am asking the Members of Congress to sign a petition which was placed on the Journal clerk's desk this morning. This is a motion to discharge the committee from consideration of H. R. 7240 and will bring this measure to the floor. As I stated, this matter has already been discussed and adopted, but in view of later evidence and obvious need for such corrective legislation, I suggest that we once more study the subject.

SURVEY PROVES INHUMANITY OF AUTOMATIC LAY-OFF

In July and August more than 775,000 W. P. A. project workers were dropped from their jobs in accordance with the 18-month provision of 1939 Relief Act. In November, 2 to 3 months after their dismissal, a survey was made covering 138,000 of these workers in 23 large and representative cities.

The facts of this survey, which was conducted by the Research Division of the Work Projects Administration, were set forth in a report by Col. F. C. Harrington, Commissioner of the Work Projects Administration, to the gentleman from Virginia, Representative CLIFTON R. WOODRUM, of the House Appropriations Committee, on January 26, 1940. The facts set forth in this survey are such as to prove the correctness of the decision of the House when they wrote the provision protecting from dismissal from the service, heads of families, 45 and over. What does the survey show as to W. P. A. workers dismissed under the 18-month rule, known as the dismissal clause? In spite of the fact that the dismissals occurred during a period of sharply rising industrial activities, less than 13 out of every 100 were found to have jobs as much as 3 months after the lay-off. Approximately half of these having jobs were earning less than the security wage they previously had earned on the W. P. A.

Colonel Harrington explained that the number finding jobs was no greater proportionately to those who would have left the rolls of their own accord, since voluntary separations have averaged over 100,000 a month during the last calendar year. The majority of these leave the W. P. A. to take jobs in private employment.

The survey also brought out that as late as November, of the 87 out of each 100 who did not have jobs, 28 were on local relief rolls, 27 have been reassigned to the W. P. A. and 32 were without public support of any kind, save what they could procure through surplus commodities. More than three-fourths of those who had not returned to the W. P. A. in November were subsisting on incomes below their previous earnings as project workers. In none of the 23 cities surveyed was the average income of this group—including wages of those privately employed, relief grants, and the value of food, fuel, and clothing distribution—as much as \$14 a week. In 10 of the 23 cities it was less than \$5. More than 100,000 of all those dismissed had no income whatever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey. Dismissals in accordance with the provision between July 1 and August 31 totaled nearly one-third of the total number employed as of July 1.

The study indicates that the average weekly earnings of those who had jobs when interviewed in November was \$17.22, while 21.2 percent received less than \$10 per week. The most critical conditions were experienced by those workers—nearly one-third of all those dismissed—who did not have private jobs when interviewed in November, who were not returned to the W. P. A., and for whom no direct relief was available. Forty percent of this group reported no income whatever during a period of 2 weeks before they were interviewed.

In summary, the results of this survey, which was made 2 to 3 months after the dismissal of these 775,000 W. P. A. workers, are set forth below:

CHART A

Status	Number of individuals	Percentage of total
Private jobs	94,225	12.7
Without jobs (no private, Work Projects Administration, nor direct relief)	249,550	32.2
On relief	220,100	28.4
Reassigned to Work Projects Administration	211,125	26.7

CHART B

Total weekly family income of workers separated in accordance with the 18-month provision who were not reassigned and who were not receiving direct relief

Weekly income: ¹	Percentage
No income	29.5
\$0.01-\$4.99	19.2
\$5-\$9.99	13.4
\$10-\$14.99	11.2
\$15-\$19.99	10.3
\$20-\$24.99	6.7
\$25 or over	9.7

100.0

¹Average income, \$5.50 per week.

CHART C

Total weekly family income of workers separated in accordance with the 18-month provision who were not reassigned to W. P. A.

Income: ¹	Percentage
No income	17.7
\$0.01-\$4.99	18.3
\$5-\$9.99	21.7
\$10-\$14.99	17.2
\$15-\$19.99	11.6
\$20-\$24.99	6.3
\$25 or more	7.2
Income compared with former W. P. A. wages:	
Higher	20.5
Same	2.3
Lower	77.2

¹Average income, \$8.23 per week.

This break-down of the facts is a compliment to the decision of the House of Representatives, but a sad commentary on the action of the conferees in permitting this humanitarian amendment to be stricken from the bill.

THE HOUSE WILL HAVE ITS WAY

I know the temper of this House. I feel I know their interest in the fathers and mothers, heads of families, forced to rely on the W. P. A. Therefore I know that it will come as a shock to all of you when you realize that 37 percent of the thousands of these workers who were dismissed were 45 years of age or older. These are the persons who have fought a losing battle and who have come to a point where they are no longer wanted by private industry. But because of the clause in the relief act were forced out of the ranks of the W. P. A. in spite of the fact that they have dependents looking to them for the necessities of life.

As I have said, the House tried to protect this large group who are heads of families, but because of the action of the conference the wishes of the Members were disregarded. It was stated by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM] that he could not see the "inhumanity" in the 18-month dismissal clause; in fact, he considered that it was "eminently proper and fair." But now, in view of the facts which have been made known to us by the Work Projects Administration survey, we know that it has been anything but humanitarian in its results.

When we realize that 37 percent of the persons dismissed under the clause are 45 years of age or older, then we can understand the terrific hardships which have resulted from the conference action in eliminating the exemption of these people from the harsh dismissal clause.

PLEA TO SIGN DISCHARGE PETITION NO. 27

In conclusion, I make a plea to each of you as individuals and to all of you as Members of the House of Representatives to sign discharge petition No. 27 in order that we may rectify the errors of the past. Not a person can doubt my sincerity, and I was never more sincere than I am this morning. This injustice to the heads of families 45 years of age and over should be corrected. It is the duty of this House, and there is no more powerful manner in which to present the will of this House to the Subcommittee on Appropriations having this matter under consideration than to sign this discharge petition No. 27. I ask your cooperation.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that today, at the conclusion of the legislative program of the day and following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 30 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order on Calendar Wednesday next may be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HOOK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and include therein two letters to the Attorney General.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

THE CENSUS

Mr. LEWIS of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

Mr. LEWIS of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, in view of the hullabaloo raised by some of the Members of the House and of the Senate concerning a few of the questions on the schedules for the Sixteenth Census, I believe it is well to realize this hullabaloo is not universal throughout the Nation. Objections, based on claims that the census questions violate constitutional rights, and dire forebodings that they threaten the integrity of our American democracy and even the Republic itself, do not appear to be shared by the citizens of the First Congressional District of Colorado. The intelligent and ever-alert people of Denver are always most jealous of their liberties. I am happy to say they are never hesitant about protesting vigorously to their Representative when they believe their rights are threatened. But I have not received from them any protests whatsoever concerning the census questions.

Probably the people of Denver realize that the confidential nature of their answers to the census questions will be guarded as inviolate. Doubtless also they have in mind that all enumerators and other census officials have been solemnly admonished to guard jealously the confidential nature of these communications, and that, by act of Congress, violation of such admonition is subject to heavy penalties.

The opinion of an eminent educator of Colorado, Mr. Robert G. Dunbar, assistant professor of history at the Colorado State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Fort Collins, Colo., is also significant. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert, at this point in the Record, a letter from him to me on this subject. Mr. Dunbar points out the statistical value of the information sought and that "similar questions have been asked in previous censuses—the seventh, eighth, and ninth—without serious consequences to the Bill of Rights and American democracy"; and that "the American farmer has answered questions of this nature for decades."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

The letter referred to follows:

COLORADO STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND
MECHANIC ARTS AND EXPERIMENT STATION,
Fort Collins, Colo., March 13, 1940.

LAWRENCE LEWIS,

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: The newspapers report the attempt that is being made by some Members of Congress to delete from the Sixteenth Census the schedule concerning wages and salaries.

It would be unfortunate if such a deletion took place. It is true that the census could be taken without the schedule, as it has been before, but the addition of the information on the national income will make it much more valuable. No other information will give as good an index of the economic and social conditions of the Nation at the end of the critical fourth decade of the twentieth century; no other schedule will be more valuable to American legislators, sociologists, economists, and social historians. Similar questions have been asked in previous censuses (the seventh, eighth, and ninth) without serious consequences to the Bill of Rights and American democracy; in truth, the American farmer has answered questions of this nature for decades.

I therefore urge that you do everything possible to keep the schedule on wages and salaries within the Sixteenth Census.

Yours truly,

ROBERT G. DUNBAR,
Assistant Professor of History.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. GEYER of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. GEYER of California. Mr. Speaker, 23 years ago the 6th of this month, this Nation made a declaration of war. One year before that date the people little thought that would be the course of affairs.

The world is now once again engaged in mortal conflict, and we have thus far escaped participation in it.

Our citizens are anxiously watching every act of the Nation's men in public life. The slightest rumor of approach to the brink of war causes them grave concern.

A recent speech of one of our foreign representatives has not added to our people's peace of mind.

White books, issued by foreign governments, even though we know them to be mere war propaganda, sends the whole Nation into a state of jitters.

It seems to me that now is the time for national leaders in all departments of the Government to reassure our people that it is our determination to remain at peace. As 23 years ago we declared war, we should, in commemoration of that day, now declare peace; that is, declare that it is our policy to remain at peace. Accordingly I have introduced into this House a concurrent resolution asking that next Saturday, April 6, be set aside for the proper observance of this day. The resolution provides for a joint session of the Senate and House. That to that session the President and his Cabinet and such others as is customary on such occasions be invited. It also provides that the President shall at that time address those assembled and the Nation at large on the subject of peace, stressing our determination to stay out of the conflict. I hope the Rules Committee will see fit to report the resolution. [Applause.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CRAVENS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and to include a short editorial from the Fort Smith Times-Record.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMAS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and to include therein a short editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to speak for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Montana?

There was no objection.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, I received word this morning from the W. P. A. Administrator that the quota in Montana would be cut down from 14,600 for the month of March to 12,025 for the month of April. This is going to bring an untold hardship upon our needy people. We have white people—men, women, and children—in Montana who are without work and in dire need. We have Indians who are now, and have been during the winter months, living in tents without sufficient clothing or food, and this reduction in relief is going to increase the acute distress condition. We seem to have money to take care of the needy in foreign nations, and my thought is that charity begins at home. I fully realize that looking after your own people and attending to your own business does not make headlines, but I want to say that we had better give more attention to the economic needs of our own people than we have been, or else we may not have to

look 3,000 miles across the water for trouble. We are not menaced by any foreign nation in the world, but unemployment is stalking this country, and we had better take heed before it is too late. Therefore let us give our attention to home affairs. [Here the gavel fell.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an article appearing in the April issue of the National Grange Monthly, which includes a statement by Louis J. Taber.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon.

There was no objection.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a brief editorial appearing in the Palladium Item, of Richmond, Ind., of March 28.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. LELAND M. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include a short letter from W. W. Chapin, publisher of the California Argonaut, and to insert an editorial on the national block-booking bill from a nonpartisan standpoint.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks in the RECORD, and I also ask unanimous consent that I may proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, the thing that seems to concern the gentlemen on the right-hand side of the aisle is what they are going to do about relief, and then they say that we cannot look to industry to provide complete employment. I want to say to the Congress that if we had as much red blood in our veins to try to get up here and help the people of this country get jobs as we have to get them a dole, we would give them jobs by changing some of the laws that we have enacted here in the last 4 or 5 years and give industry an opportunity to go ahead and do something without being harassed by the National Labor Relations Board. This will do more to give jobs than any other one thing that we can do and will take people off the dole.

I believe it is time for us to give recognition to some of the things that are going to provide employment for people in private industry and take them off of the dole. This is what we want to do, and we can do it if we will only act wisely and judiciously.

If we were as interested in getting people jobs in industry as getting votes we would help those on the dole. We would help the country and probably this would not be called April-fool day. [Applause.]

[Here the gavel fell.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. THORKELOSON. Mr. Speaker, I have two unanimous-consent requests to make. I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include a quotation from the Gold Reserve Act, and I also ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include quotations from the Gold Reserve Act and from opinions of the Supreme Court.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Montana?

There was no objection.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include a short editorial from one of my papers.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

WITHDRAWAL OF PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. TREADWAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my request for time this afternoon at the close of the business of the day. I shall not desire to use the time.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. THILL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by including therein a radio address delivered by my colleague the gentleman from New York [Mr. FISH].

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and print in the RECORD a tribute by the United States Maritime Commission to the late Joseph R. Sheehan, former executive director of the Commission, and, at the time of his death, president of the American President Line.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

W. P. A. APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to proceed for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, it would be a violation of the rules of the House to question the accuracy of the statements made this morning by the gentleman from Montana [Mr. O'CONNOR] and the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN], who spoke about the need for W. P. A. appropriations in their respective States. What I am wondering now is how their statements can be true—and I refer to the picture they painted as to the dire distress, the overpowering need for further relief appropriations, the millions of unemployed; how these things can be, after the more than 7 years of reform and recovery legislation which they have given us; after the expenditure of some \$65,000,000,000; after the addition of more than \$25,000,000,000 to the national debt—all expended under the prescription of the gentleman in the White House, who knew just what was wrong with us as a Nation; who knew the remedy which we needed to bring about a full recovery and who promised, if we would let him prescribe, that he would cure all our ills.

Is the picture which was painted by the gentlemen—the one from Missouri, the other from Montana—untrue? It seems not. Rather it appears that our doctor has been administering quack remedies and that, as a physician and curer of domestic ills, he is, by the results, shown to have been a failure. [Applause.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LANDIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on two subjects, Education and the United Mine Workers.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include an article by Mr. Carl H. Wilken, secretary of the Raw Materials National Council, on reciprocal-trade agreements.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE

Mr. PITTENGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and to extend and revise my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

TRANSFER OF UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE TO DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR WOULD BE A MISTAKE

Mr. PITTENGER. Mr. Speaker, in a newspaper article on Saturday the statement was made that some 40,000,000 acres of land in the United States forests under the jurisdiction of the United States Forest Service would probably be transferred to another department of the Government. I call the attention of the Members of the House to what is being done under one of those acts of consolidation which was passed in the interest of economy last year. As far as I know—and I stand subject to correction if I am not correct—the only thing that has been done under those acts authorizing the executive branch of the Government to consolidate departments and transfer from one to the other has been a letterhead-paper proposition.

In other words, the Bureau of Fisheries, for example, is still the Bureau of Fisheries, but under the legislation passed in 1939 it has been transferred from the Department of Commerce to the Department of the Interior. There was no attempt at any economy, and there has been none. We just have a new letterhead reading "Department of the Interior" instead of "Department of Commerce."

This particular transfer may or may not be a good one. In fact, it may or may not be necessary. But it does show how tremendous power is centralized and placed in the hands of one man. Congress, which appropriates the money necessary for bureaus and commissions and departments, should never have surrendered its prerogative.

All of you will recall that in 1939 attempts were made to transfer the national forests, which are under the supervision of the United States Forest Service, to the Department of the Interior. There were so many protests that such a transfer at that time was reported to be abandoned. The United States Forest Service had done fine work, and no one had any valid reasons why it should be interrupted. After all, its primary purpose is forestry, not recreation.

And so, Mr. Speaker, I want to register a protest against this new proposal which was announced in the newspapers under date of March 30. Bear in mind that these reorganization proposals have now passed out of the hands of Congress and can be done by the President, and unless Congress takes affirmative action to disapprove his procedure it has the effect of a law.

This newspaper announcement indicates that about 40,000,000 acres of the forest land is to be transferred under another reorganization decree. In the district which I have the honor to represent there is the Superior National Forest. The United States Forest Service is doing splendid work in that district, and the sentiment of the people in that territory is not favorable to having the United States forests transferred to the Department of the Interior.

There is no greater conservation agency in the Government than the Forest Service, and its policies ought to be continued. We do not need a national park in northern Minnesota, and those who think otherwise are not familiar with conditions in that section.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. GEYER of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include an article from the Christian Century.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

BUSINESS CONDITIONS

Mr. GIFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. GIFFORD. Mr. Speaker, just because it is an opportunity to do so, I have asked for 1 minute to call attention again to the New York Times Business Index of yesterday. The business index is still going down like a rocket. I do not know that that will affect the State of Montana but I predict

that business conditions are due for a much greater fall than is seen at present. I want the gentleman from Montana [Mr. O'CONNOR], who sits beside the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM], on whom he must rely for funds this year, to some day tell why this condition seems now so constant in Montana, and whether he sees any hope ahead of conditions there being better.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GIFFORD. Yes.

Mr. O'CONNOR. It will take more than 7 years for this country to recover from the wreck left after the 12 long years preceding the 7 years.

Mr. GIFFORD. That is exactly what I thought the answer would be, and it is such an evasive answer that I would not take time to reply to it if afforded under my request.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

BUSINESS CONDITIONS AND FARM PRICES

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

CURRENCY EXPANSION

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, the condition to which the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GIFFORD] referred evidently exists. Business is "on the skids." It is on its way down to a level with agriculture. You have had industry stilted up by the tariff and other advantages all out of line with agricultural prices, and it is on its way now down to a meeting point with agriculture.

This condition is going to continue until we have a reasonable, controlled expansion of the currency, until we take this gold out of the ground that we have buried in Kentucky and use it for the purposes for which it was intended, and that is the issuing of currency against it, remonetizing silver, and putting that currency and that silver into circulation and raising the price of farm commodities to their normal level. I repeat again you Republicans continue to criticize this administration, but not a man running for President on the Republican ticket, and very few Members who are offering themselves for reelection for the House or Senate will dare to offer the American people a solution of this monetary problem, that must be solved before we get out of this depression. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include certain editorials.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Consent Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first bill on the Consent Calendar.

WAPATO SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 54, YAKIMA COUNTY, WASH.

The Clerk called the first bill on the Consent Calendar, H. R. 3824, to provide funds for cooperation with Wapato School District No. 54, Yakima County, Wash., for extension of public-school buildings to be available for Indian children of the Yakima Reservation.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

AUTHORIZING CERTAIN OFFICERS OF UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE TO MAKE ARRESTS

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5409, to authorize certain officers of the United States Indian Service to make arrests in certain cases, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota?

There was no objection.

TRIALS AND JUDGMENTS UPON GOOD BEHAVIOR OF CERTAIN FEDERAL JUDGES

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5939, to provide for trials of and judgments upon the issue of good behavior in the case of certain Federal judges.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill go over without prejudice.

Mr. KEAN, Mr. TABER, and Mr. CHURCH objected to consideration of the bill, and it was stricken from the calendar.

PASSAMAQUODDY BAY TIDAL POWER

The Clerk called the next business, Senate Joint Resolution 57, authorizing the Secretary of War to cause a completion of surveys, test borings, and foundation investigations to be made to determine the advisability and cost of putting in a small experimental plant for development of tidal power in the waters in and about Passamaquoddy Bay, the cost thereof to be paid from appropriations heretofore or hereafter made for such examinations.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this go over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

SEQUOIA NATIONAL FOREST, CALIF.

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 1790, to authorize additions to the Sequoia National Forest, Calif., through exchanges under the act of March 20, 1922, or by proclamation or Executive order.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the provisions of the act approved March 20, 1922 (42 Stat. 465; U. S. C., title 16, sec. 485), and of the act approved February 28, 1925 (43 Stat. 1090; U. S. C., title 16, sec. 486), are hereby made applicable to the lands excluded from the boundaries of the Tule Indian Reservation by the act of May 17, 1928 (45 Stat. 600), as hereinafter described, which, upon conveyance to the United States, shall be parts of the Sequoia National Forest, and the President of the United States hereby is authorized to add to the said Sequoia National Forest, by proclamation or Executive order, any of said described lands which are in the ownership of the United States:

Southwest quarter southwest quarter section 7;

Section 16 and section 17;

East half northeast quarter, southwest quarter northeast quarter, southeast quarter northwest quarter, each half southeast quarter section 18;

East half northwest quarter, northwest quarter northwest quarter, northeast quarter section 20;

Northwest quarter northwest quarter section 21;

And tract No. 48 in the southeast quarter section 28, all in township 21 south, range 31 east, of the Mount Diablo meridian in California.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE ACT

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 6972, to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

OSAGE TRIBE OF INDIANS

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 6314, authorizing an appropriation for payment to the Osage Tribe of Indians on account of their lands sold by the United States.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

AUTHORIZING A NATIONAL MISSISSIPPI RIVER PARKWAY

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 3759, to authorize a National Mississippi River Parkway and matters relating thereto.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

ESTABLISHING A NATIONAL LAND POLICY

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 1675, to establish a national land policy, and to provide homesteads free of debt for actual farm families.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

KIOWA, COMANCHE, AND APACHE TRIBES JURISDICTIONAL ACT

The Clerk called the next business, House Joint Resolution 290, referring the claims of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Tribes of Indians in Oklahoma to the Court of Claims for finding of fact and report to Congress.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

Mr. COCHRAN and Mr. WOLCOTT asked unanimous consent that the joint resolution be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

BRIDGE ACROSS MISSOURI RIVER NEAR FLORENCE STATION IN THE CITY OF OMAHA

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 7069, authorizing Douglas County, Nebr., to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the Missouri River at or near Florence Station, in the city of Omaha, Nebr.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

LIMITING THE OPERATION OF PRESENT LAWS WITH RESPECT TO COUNSEL IN CERTAIN CASES

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 7032, to limit the operation of sections 109 and 113 of the Criminal Code and section 190 of the Revised Statutes of the United States with respect to counsel in certain cases.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. WOLCOTT, Mr. CHURCH, Mr. KEAN, Mr. TABER, and Mr. COSTELLO objected, and the bill was stricken from the calendar.

CROP-CONTROL LAW RELATING TO LIEN IMPOSED THEREUNDER

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 7878, to amend the crop-loan law relating to the lien imposed thereunder, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill go over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

MILEAGE TABLES AND ALLOWANCES

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 506, relating to mileage tables for the United States Army and other Government agencies and to mileage allowances for persons employed in the offices of Members of House and Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. WHITTINGTON, Mr. COCHRAN, and Mr. KUNKEL objected.

DELAWARE TRIBE OF INDIANS

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 6535, authorizing an appropriation for payment to the Delaware Tribe of Indians on account of permanent annuities under treaty provisions.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

COLVILLE INDIAN RESERVATION

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 6957, to extend to the Colville Indian Reservation in the State of Washington the provisions of the act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 984), as amended.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the provisions of the act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 984), as amended, shall apply to the Colville Indian Reservation in the State of Washington, upon the acceptance of said act by the Indians residing on said reservation at an election called by the Secretary of the Interior, and held in accordance with existing law within 6 months from the date of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COTTONSEED GRADES AND PRICES

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 8642, to establish and promote the use of standard methods of grading cottonseed, to provide for the collection and dissemination of information on prices and grades of cottonseed and cottonseed products, and for other purposes.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

CEDAR BREAKS NATIONAL MONUMENT AND DIXIE NATIONAL FOREST, UTAH

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 8476, to adjust the boundaries of the Cedar Breaks National Monument and the Dixie National Forest, in the State of Utah, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, subject to valid existing rights, the following-described lands in the State of Utah are hereby eliminated from the Dixie National Forest and included in and made a part of the Cedar Breaks National Monument, subject to all laws and regulations applicable thereto, to wit:

SALT LAKE MERIDIAN

Township 36 south, range 9 west, west half southwest quarter section 22, west half west half section 27, west half west half section 34, west half of lot 8, section 36; township 37 south, range 9 west, west half of lot 3, section 1, lot 4, section 3, comprising four hundred and sixty-five and eighty-one one-hundredths acres.

Sec. 2. That, subject to valid existing rights, the following-described lands in the State of Utah are hereby eliminated from the Cedar Breaks National Monument and included in and made a part of the Dixie National Forest, subject to all laws and regulations applicable thereto, to wit:

SALT LAKE MERIDIAN

Township 36 south, range 9 west, northwest quarter northeast quarter, north half northeast quarter northwest quarter, northeast quarter northwest quarter northwest quarter, east half northwest

quarter northwest quarter northwest quarter section 24, northwest quarter northeast quarter section 36, comprising one hundred and fifteen acres.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TO ADMIT CERTAIN ALIENS TO CITIZENSHIP

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 6381, for the admission to citizenship of aliens who came into this country prior to February 5, 1917.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, we had some discussion of this bill the last time it was called on the Calendar. The question has not been cleared up yet. For this reason I ask unanimous consent that the bill may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

DISPOSITION OF CONDEMNED NAVAL ORDNANCE

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 7074, to amend an act to authorize the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy to make certain disposition of condemned ordnance, guns, projectiles, and other condemned material in their respective Departments.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy to make certain disposition of condemned ordnance, guns, and cannonballs in their respective departments," approved May 22, 1896, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"That the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy are each hereby authorized, in their discretion, to loan or give to soldiers' monument associations, posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, posts of the American Legion, and other recognized war veteran associations, State museums, and incorporated museums operated and maintained for educational purposes only, whose charter denies them the right to operate for profit, municipal corporations, and posts of the Sons of Veterans Reserve, condemned or obsolete ordnance, guns, projectiles, books, manuscripts, works of art, drawings, plans, models, and other condemned or obsolete material which may not be needed in the service of either of said Departments.

"Such loan or gift shall be made subject to rules and regulations covering the same in each Department, and the Government shall be at no expense in connection with any such loan or gift."

Sec. 2. All acts or parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ARROWROCK DAM

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 8498, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to permit the payment of the costs of repairs, resurfacing, improvement, and enlargement of the Arrowrock Dam in 20 annual installments, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purpose of avoiding an unduly high operation and maintenance assessment in any one year and to keep the operation and maintenance charges in connection with the Arrowrock division of the Boise reclamation project within the ability of the water users to pay, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to allow the irrigation districts of the said Arrowrock division and the irrigation districts, ditch companies, and water users who have assumed obligations to pay proportionate parts of the estimated cost of the operation and maintenance of the Arrowrock Reservoir, to pay the costs, as determined conclusively by said Secretary, incurred in the repair, resurfacing, and improvement of the Arrowrock Dam and in increasing the height thereof (to provide additional capacity to offset past and, to some extent, future losses of capacity resulting from the deposit of silt in the said reservoir) in 20 annual installments instead of requiring the payment of all of such operation and maintenance costs in 1 year, as provided in section 5 of the act of Congress of August 13, 1914 (38 Stat. 686).

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out the period in line 12, page 2, and add the following: *Provided*, That such costs, for the purpose of any amendatory contracts affecting the construction charges of Arrowrock Dam that

may be entered into as authorized by the act of August 4, 1939 (53 Stat. 1187), may, in the discretion of the Secretary, be treated as part of the construction charges of said dam, and as payable in the same manner as such charges.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MOUNT RUSHMORE NATIONAL MONUMENT

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 8357, to amend the Mount Rushmore Memorial Act of 1938.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be passed over without prejudice.

Mr. KELLER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, does the gentleman understand what the bill is and what it does?

Mr. RICH. Yes.

Mr. KELLER. It is simply an authorization to provide an additional 160 acres to the 1,500 already set aside as the Mount Rushmore Park. The necessity for acquiring this additional ground is to preserve the natural beauty of the park and prevent the establishment of a lot of hot-dog stands and other undesirable things that might be set up along this approach.

Mr. RICH. We have already taken a great amount of territory for this Mount Rushmore Memorial.

Mr. KELLER. Not as much as needed.

Mr. RICH. It seems to me that we are getting bill after bill after bill to increase the size of national monuments. In the case of the Mount Rushmore Memorial the original purpose was that the Federal Government should spend \$200,000 on the memorial. So far we have spent about \$700,000, and more will be asked in proportion as the size of the monument is increased. No matter what we do there will always be someone else wanting to extend the boundaries. We must call a halt to it somewhere.

Mr. KELLER. This bill was accompanied by a unanimous report from the Committee on the Library. It was thoroughly considered.

Mr. RICH. I think the bill should go over until the next Consent Calendar day. We want to give it more study.

Mr. KELLER. The gentleman will not look at it again, and he knows it.

Mr. RICH. I will look at it. When I say I will do a thing I will do it. I do not want the gentleman to make a statement like that. He should give some of his time to the Labor Committee and go down there and go to work, not criticize some other Member for what he may do.

Mr. KELLER. I spend as much time at the Labor Committee as the gentleman talks nonsense.

Mr. RICH. All the gentleman does is talk nonsense.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH]?

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, a point of order. Unanimous consent to consider the bill has already been granted.

The SPEAKER. The Chair does not think so. The gentleman from Pennsylvania asked unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

Mr. RANKIN. I understand that, but the bill had been submitted to the House and the consent of the House had been granted to consider the bill. The gentleman's request came on an amendment that was offered.

The SPEAKER. The Chair does not so recollect the facts. The Chair recognized the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH] to submit the unanimous-consent request.

Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH] that the bill be passed over without prejudice?

There was no objection.

BRINGING MENOMINEE INDIANS WITHIN COMPENSATION ACT

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 607, to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 40 of the act entitled "An act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes," approved September 7, 1916, as amended, is amended by inserting after the words "Panama Railroad Co." the following: "and all persons, other than independent contractors and their employees, employed on the Menominee Indian Reservation in the State of Wisconsin subsequent to September 7, 1916, in operations conducted pursuant to the act entitled 'An act to authorize the cutting of timber, the manufacture and sale of lumber, and the preservation of the forests on the Menominee Indian Reservation in the State of Wisconsin,' approved March 28, 1908, as amended, or any other act relating to tribal timber and logging operations on the Menominee Reservation."

SEC. 2. Any award heretofore made by the United States Employees' Compensation Commission under such act of September 7, 1916, to persons coming within the purview of the first section hereof, for disability or death resulting from a personal injury sustained prior to the enactment of this act, shall be valid, if such award would be valid if made in respect to an injury or death sustained after the enactment of this act. Any claim for disability or death to any person coming within the purview of the first section hereof, if such disability or death occurred prior to the enactment of this act, may be filed at any time within 1 year after the enactment hereof.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 17, after the word "act", strike out the remainder of the line and down through line 21 and insert the following: "Claim on account of disability or death of any person coming within the purview of the first section hereof, for benefits on account of injury incurred subsequent to July 28, 1935, may be filed under said act: *Provided*, That such claim be filed within 1 year after the approval hereof."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TWO HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF THOMAS JEFFERSON

The Clerk called House Joint Resolution 445, to establish a commission for the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the House joint resolution?

Mr. HOOK. Mr. Speaker, I object.

VACANCY IN BOARD OF REGENTS OF SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

The Clerk called House Joint Resolution 461, providing for the filling of a vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution of the class other than Members of Congress.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There was no objection.

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Senate Joint Resolution 226 be substituted for House Joint Resolution 461.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate joint resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California [Mr. COSTELLO]?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, of the class other than Members of Congress, caused by the resignation of John C. Merriam, be filled by the appointment of Vannevar Bush, a resident of the city of Washington, for the statutory term of 6 years.

The Senate joint resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A House joint resolution (H. J. Res. 461) was laid on the table.

TO SET ASIDE CERTAIN LANDS FOR THE MINNESOTA CHIPPEWA TRIBE

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 7833, to set aside certain lands for the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe in the State of Minnesota, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, subject to the payments prescribed by section 2 hereof the following-described lands are hereby eliminated from the Chippewa National Forest and permanently reserved for the use of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe without in any manner affecting existing reserves for church, cemetery, and other purposes, or individual rights or interest in said lands: South half northwest quarter southwest quarter, southeast quarter southwest quarter, section 12; northwest quarter northwest quarter, west half northeast quarter northwest quarter, south half northwest quarter, west half southwest quarter, lots 2, 4, 5, and 6, section 13; northeast quarter southeast quarter, section 14; lots 11, 12, 13, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, and 9, section 24, township 142 north, range 31 west, fifth principal meridian, Minnesota, excepting a tract containing approximately one and ninety one-hundredths acres, being that portion of lot 4, section 13, township 142 north, range 31 west, beginning at angle point 1, lot 5, section 13, township 142 north, range 31 west; thence north thirty-three degrees forty-two minutes east one hundred and twenty-nine and five-tenths feet; thence south eighty-nine degrees forty-eight minutes east two hundred and thirty-one and four-tenths feet; thence south one degree fifty-four minutes west eighty-five and two-tenths feet; thence south nine degrees thirty-one minutes east two hundred and five and two-tenths feet; thence south nine degrees no minutes west eighty and four-tenths feet; thence south forty-one degrees nineteen minutes west one hundred and nineteen and four-tenths feet to angle point 4, lot 5; thence along the boundary of lot 5, north fifty-one degrees no minutes west one hundred and twenty and one-tenth feet to angle point 5, lot 5, north thirty-seven degrees forty-five minutes east one hundred and twenty and one-tenth feet to angle point 6, lot 5, north fifty-one degrees no minutes west two hundred and eighty-seven and one-tenth feet to angle point 1, lot 5, and point of beginning.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to withdraw from the Minnesota Chippewa tribal fund now held in trust in the Treasury of the United States a sufficient sum to reimburse the United States for the land and timber thereon, the value of the land to be calculated at \$1.25 per acre, and the value of the timber to be ascertained by the Secretary of Agriculture after the same has been examined and appraised under his supervision; *Provided, however,* That the transaction contemplated in this and the preceding section shall be effected only with the consent of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe expressed through the body authorized to represent it: *And provided further,* That all money received by the United States under the authority of this act shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States, and the same is hereby appropriated for the acquisition of forest land within the Chippewa National Forest under the provisions of the act approved March 1, 1911, as amended (U. S. C., title 16, secs. 513, 519, 521).

SEC. 3. That exchanges of Indian allotted, restricted, and tribal lands for lands in the Chippewa National Forest are hereby authorized. In order to consummate exchanges involving allotted and restricted Indian lands, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to accept relinquishments or conveyances of Indian lands, which lands shall thereupon become a part of the Chippewa National Forest, and to issue trust patents to the Indians for the lands received by them in exchange: *Provided,* That with the consent of the Indians involved title to the lands received in any such exchange may be taken in the name of the tribe, in which case the transfer of title shall be evidenced by an order of the Secretary of Agriculture transferring the lands to the Secretary of the Interior in trust for the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe: *Provided further,* That exchanges involving tribal lands shall be made only with the consent of the Indians and shall be evidenced by appropriate orders of transfer executed by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior: *And provided further,* That the land exchanges authorized herein shall be made on the basis of lands of equal value, and no exchange shall be made unless it is first approved by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BLACKFEET INDIAN PROJECT, MONTANA

The Clerk called the next business, House Joint Resolution 334, to approve the action of the Secretary of the Interior in deferring the collection of certain irrigation charges against lands under the Blackfeet Indian irrigation project.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the House joint resolution?

There was no objection.

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Senate Joint Resolution 153 be substituted for the House joint resolution, it being identical with the House joint resolution.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate joint resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California [Mr. COSTELLO]?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate joint resolution, as follows:

Senate Joint Resolution 153

Joint resolution to approve the action of the Secretary of the Interior in deferring the collection of certain irrigation charges against lands under the Blackfeet Indian irrigation project

Whereas the act of Congress approved June 22, 1936 (49 Stat. 1803), provides that the Secretary of the Interior may adjust, defer, or cancel irrigation charges against non-Indian-owned lands within Indian irrigation projects, where conditions are found to justify such action, subject to the approval of Congress; and

Whereas an investigation of conditions affecting the Blackfeet Indian irrigation project, Montana, is contemplated within the near future pursuant to the provisions of the said act; and

Whereas the Secretary of the Interior has deferred certain irrigation charges against lands of the said project which are now delinquent or will become due and payable before the proposed investigation can be completed: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, etc., That in accordance with the act of June 22, 1936 (49 Stat. 1803), the action of the Secretary of the Interior in deferring such charges under said irrigation project is hereby approved.

The Senate joint resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A House joint resolution (H. J. Res. 334) was laid on the table.

DAM ACROSS STANSBURY CREEK IN BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD.

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 2977, authorizing the construction and maintenance of a dike or dam across Stansbury Creek in Baltimore County, Md.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the Glenn L. Martin Co. and its successors and assigns to construct and maintain a dike or dam across Stansbury Creek at a point suitable to the interests of navigation about five-eighths mile above the mouth of Stansbury Creek in the county of Baltimore in the State of Maryland, in accordance with the provisions of section 9 of the River and Harbor Act of March 3, 1899.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING FREE HIGHWAY BRIDGE ACROSS PEARL RIVER AT CARTHAGE, MISS.

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 3209, granting the consent of Congress to the Mississippi State Highway Commission to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Pearl River at or near Carthage in the State of Mississippi.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the Mississippi State Highway Commission to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge and approaches thereto across the Pearl River, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at or near Carthage, Leake County, Miss., in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906, and subject to the conditions and limitations contained in this act.

SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE SUSQUEHANNA RIVER, MIDDLETOWN, PA.

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 7406, granting the consent of Congress to the General State Authority, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and/or the Pennsylvania Bridge and Tunnel Commission, either singly or jointly, to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the Susquehanna River at or near the city of Middletown, Pa.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the General State Authority, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and/or the Pennsylvania Bridge and Tunnel Commission, either singly or jointly, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Susquehanna River, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at or near Middletown, in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved

March 23, 1906, and subject to the conditions and limitations contained in this act.

Sec. 2. If tolls are charged for the use of such bridge, the rates of toll shall be so adjusted as to provide a fund sufficient to pay the reasonable cost of maintenance, repairing, and operating the bridge and its approaches under economical management, and to provide a sinking fund sufficient to amortize the cost of the bridge and its approaches, including reasonable interest and financing cost, as soon as possible under reasonable charges, but within a period of not to exceed 20 years from the completion thereof. After a sinking fund sufficient for such amortization shall have been so provided, such bridge shall thereafter be maintained and operated free of tolls. An accurate record of the costs of the bridge and its approaches, the expenditures for maintaining, repairing, and operating the same, and of the daily tolls collected, shall be kept and shall be available for the information of all persons interested.

Sec. 3. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE SUSQUEHANNA RIVER, MILLERSBURG, PA.

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 7407, granting the consent of Congress to the General State Authority, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and/or the Pennsylvania Bridge and Tunnel Commission, either singly or jointly, to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the Susquehanna River at or near the city of Millersburg, Pa.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I want to know if this bridge is on a public highway and if that highway is built with Federal funds. I am constitutionally opposed to giving private concerns the right to build toll bridges on highways that are built in whole or in part with Federal funds. I have no objection to the State of Pennsylvania or any subdivision thereof building a free bridge, but I believe that it is a bad practice to turn these highways over to a few bridge companies so they may bottle up the highways and exact a toll from everybody who passes along the highways. I want to know if the gentleman is willing to agree to an amendment to strike out that provision with reference to the toll bridge.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. COCHRAN. I do not know whether or not the gentleman recalls it, but about 14 years ago I started in this House a single-handed fight against toll bridges constructed and promoted by private individuals. On the first roll call that I forced, my motion received 13 votes. However, I kept on and finally the House adopted a policy which the committee has been carrying out declining to let private interests build toll bridges. This particular bill involves the State, and there never has been any objection to a State or a subdivision of a State building a toll bridge. In the end they will become free bridges.

Mr. RANKIN. This bill reads "the State or." I do not believe the gentleman read this bill carefully.

Mr. COCHRAN. Or representatives of a State.

Mr. RANKIN. As I understand, this does not refer to representatives of a State; it is a bridge company.

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. COSTELLO. The bill provides for the State Authority, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, or the Pennsylvania Bridge and Tunnel Commission, either one of them separately, or jointly, to construct this bridge. This is a public organization, it is not a private organization.

Mr. RANKIN. It is the State of Pennsylvania?

Mr. COSTELLO. Yes.

Mr. RANKIN. Very well.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, may I say that if someone wishes to build a bridge and the people who use that bridge are willing to pay a toll so the bridge may be paid for and the Federal Government will not have to levy taxes to pay for it, it seems to me they should be allowed to do so. That is sound legislation and certainly good

business. We have bridges at Harrisburg, Pa., and we have bridges on the other side above York, Pa., over the Susquehanna River. If the local people want to construct a bridge at Middletown and for some reason want to pay for it, why not let them do it? I am not interested in someone's trying to make any money out of it or to gouge the people. I want to serve them.

Mr. RANKIN. I understand.

Mr. RICH. But if the State authority looked after the matter and saw that those who built the bridge could not make more than 5 or 6 percent on their money, would it not be wise business procedure for us Members of Congress to follow to let the people who use the bridge pay for it? That seems sensible. That is good business. That is the logical thing to do. And it will not cost any person a penny who does not use it, and those who use it pay for service rendered.

Mr. RANKIN. I may say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania that if nobody was involved except the local people his contention might be correct, but if this bridge is on a transcontinental highway that is built with Federal funds, a highway the people of the whole country use, I am not willing to turn it over to a private bridge company.

Mr. RICH. I will guarantee that the State Highway Department of Pennsylvania is not going to let anybody build a toll bridge by which they will hoodwink and gouge the people of Pennsylvania. If the people are willing to pay the toll, then I believe we ought to let this bill go through and render a service without cost to the United States.

Mr. RANKIN. I shall not object.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the General State Authority, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and/or the Pennsylvania Bridge and Tunnel Commission, either singly or jointly, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Susquehanna River, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at or near Millersburg, in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906, and subject to the conditions and limitations contained in this act.

Sec. 2. If tolls are charged for the use of such bridge, the rates of toll shall be so adjusted as to provide a fund sufficient to pay the reasonable cost of maintenance, repairing, and operating the bridge and its approaches under economical management, and to provide a sinking fund sufficient to amortize the cost of the bridge and its approaches, including reasonable interest and financing cost, as soon as possible under reasonable charges, but within a period of not to exceed 20 years from the completion thereof. After a sinking fund sufficient for such amortization shall have been so provided, such bridge shall thereafter be maintained and operated free of tolls. An accurate record of the costs of the bridge and its approaches, the expenditures for maintaining, repairing, and operating the same, and of the daily tolls collected, shall be kept and shall be available for the information of all persons interested.

Sec. 3. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR CONSTRUCTION OF A BRIDGE ACROSS THE DELAWARE RIVER BETWEEN SHOHOLA, PA., AND BARRYVILLE, N. Y.

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 7655, to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Delaware River between the village of Barryville, N. Y., and the village of Shohola, Pa.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the times for commencing and completing the construction of the highway bridge across the Delaware River between points in the village of Barryville, Sullivan County, N. Y., and the village of Shohola, Pike County, Pa., authorized to be built by the Interstate Bridge Commission of the State of New York and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by an act of Congress approved June 19, 1936, heretofore extended by an act of Congress approved August 23, 1937, are hereby further extended 1 and 3 years, respectively, from June 19, 1939.

Sec. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LEGALIZING AN EXISTING BRIDGE ACROSS THE NESTUCCA RIVER AT PACIFIC CITY, OREG.

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 7989, to legalize a bridge across the Nestucca River at Pacific City, Oreg.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Chief of Engineers and the Secretary of War are hereby authorized to approve the location and plans of a bridge already constructed by the county of Tillamook across the Nestucca River at Pacific City, Oreg.

Sec. 2. That when the location and plans of said bridge have been so approved, said bridge shall be deemed a lawful structure and subject to the laws enacted by Congress for the protection and preservation of the navigable waters of the United States.

Sec. 3. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 6, after "Oregon", insert a colon and the following: "Provided, That said bridge has been authorized by the legislature of the State of Oregon and as located and constructed affords free, easy, and unobstructed navigation.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR CONSTRUCTION OF A BRIDGE ACROSS THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER NEAR JEFFERSON BARRACKS, MO.

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 8320, to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Jefferson Barracks, Mo., authorized to be built by the county of St. Louis, State of Missouri, by an act of Congress approved August 7, 1939, is hereby extended 1 and 3 years, respectively, from August 7, 1940.

Sec. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 4, after "River", strike out "at or."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River near Jefferson Barracks, Mo."

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR CONSTRUCTION OF A BRIDGE ACROSS THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER AT OR NEAR CHESTER, ILL.

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 8372, to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Chester, Ill.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the times for commencing and completing the construction of the bridge across the Mississippi River, at or near Chester, Ill., authorized to be built by the city of Chester, Ill., by an act of Congress approved July 18, 1939, are hereby extended 1 and 3 years, respectively, from July 18, 1940.

Sec. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BRIDGE ACROSS OLD CHANNEL OF THE WABASH RIVER, POSEY COUNTY, IND.

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 8467, authorizing the Superior Oil Co., a California corporation, to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge or causeway across the old channel of the Wabash River from Cut-Off Island, Posey County, Ind., to White County, Ill.

Mr. SCHULTE. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I wonder if they could explain this bill?

Mr. BOEHNE. Mr. Speaker, there is no reason for any objection to the bill. If the gentleman had only noticed where the bridge is being constructed, he would not have asked the question.

Mr. SCHULTE. I did not know there was any such town in the State of Indiana.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in order to facilitate interstate commerce, improve the postal service, and provide for military and other purposes, the Superior Oil Co., a California corporation, is hereby authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge or causeway (including approaches thereto) across the old channel of the Wabash River in order to connect Cut-Off Island, Posey County, Ind., with the highway system in White County, Ill., in accordance with the provisions of an act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906, and subject to the conditions and limitations contained in this act.

Sec. 2. There is hereby conferred upon the Superior Oil Co., a California corporation, all the rights and powers to enter upon lands and to acquire, condemn, occupy, possess, and use real estate and other property needed for the location, construction, operation, and maintenance of such bridge or causeway, and its approaches, as are possessed by railroad corporations for railroad purposes or by bridge corporations for bridge purposes in the States in which such real estate or other property is situated, upon making just compensation therefor, to be ascertained and paid for according to the laws of each such State, respectively, and the proceedings therefor shall be the same as in the condemnation or expropriation of property for public purposes in such States, respectively.

Sec. 3. The authority herein granted shall extend not only to the Superior Oil Co., a California corporation as aforesaid, but also to the owners of Cut-Off Island, Ind., at the date of the enactment of this act and any future owners of such island.

Sec. 4. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

With the following committee amendments:

Strike out all of section 2, lines 5 to 18, inclusive, on page 2.

Page 2, line 19, after "Sec.", change "3" to "2."

Page 2, line 24, after "Sec.", change "4" to "3."

Amend the title.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill authorizing the Superior Oil Co., a California corporation, to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge or causeway and approaches thereto across the old channel of the Wabash River from Cut-Off Island, Posey County, Ind., to White County, Ill."

BRIDGE ACROSS MISSOURI RIVER NEAR RANDOLPH, MO.

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 8669, to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at or near Randolph, Mo.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the times for commencing and completing the construction of the bridge across the Missouri River at or near Randolph, Mo., authorized to be built by the Kansas City Southern Railway Co., its successors and assigns, by an act of Congress approved May 24, 1928, heretofore extended by acts of Congress approved March 1, 1929, May 14, 1930, February 6, 1931, May 6, 1932, January 19, 1933, April 9, 1934, April 10, 1936, and May 31, 1938, are hereby further extended 2 and 4 years, respectively, from May 24, 1940.

Sec. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 5, strike out "the" and insert "The."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THE COAST GUARD

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 8423, to amend an act entitled "An act to increase the efficiency of the Coast Guard," approved January 12, 1938.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 2 of the act entitled "An act to increase the efficiency of the Coast Guard," approved January 12, 1938 (52 Stat. 4), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury, at the direction of the President, shall assemble annually a Coast Guard Personnel Board (hereinafter referred to as the Board), to be composed of not less than five commissioned officers of the rank of captain or above on the active list of the Coast Guard. It shall be the duty of the Board (a) to recommend for retirement such commissioned officers of the Coast Guard who have 30 or more years of service, as the Board determines, in its discretion, should be retired from active service, (b) to recommend for retirement such commissioned officers of the Coast Guard who have been placed out of line of promotion and who have 10 years or more of commissioned service, as the Board determines, in its discretion, should be retired from active service, and (c) to recommend for placing out of line of promotion such lieutenant commanders on the active list, as the Board determines, in its discretion, should be placed out of line of promotion. The proceedings, findings, and recommendations of the Board shall be transmitted to the Commandant of the Coast Guard for review. If the Commandant shall approve the recommendations of the Board, notification thereof shall be given by him in writing to each officer concerned, who, for the first time under this act, is recommended for retirement or for placing out of line of promotion; and any such officer who, within 30 days after receipt of such notification, files with the Commandant a written protest of the action taken by the Board in his case, shall not be retired involuntarily or placed out of line of promotion under this act unless a subsequent annual Board, none of the members of which were members of the previous Board which recommended such officer's retirement or placing out of line of promotion, determines, in its discretion, that such officer should be retired or placed out of line of promotion, and so recommends, in which case such officer may, upon approval by the President, be retired from active service with retired pay as prescribed by section 3 hereof, or be placed out of line of promotion, as the case may be, as hereinafter provided. At the expiration of 30 days after receipt by an officer of notice aforesaid, in the event that no such protest is filed by him, such officer may upon approval by the President, be retired from active service with retired pay as prescribed by section 3 hereof, or be placed out of line of promotion, as the case may be, as hereinafter provided. If the Commandant shall disapprove any recommendation of the Board, the officer concerned shall retain his status in the Coast Guard to the same extent as if his case had not been considered by such Board. Except as hereinafter provided, each recommendation of the Board which is finally approved by the Commandant, together with the proceedings and findings of the Board, shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury for further review, and if the Secretary shall disapprove any recommendation of the Board, the officer concerned shall retain his status in the Coast Guard to the same extent as if his case had not been considered by such Board. Each recommendation of the Board which is not disapproved by the Secretary shall be laid before the President by the Secretary with his recommendation in the case. The President may, in any calendar year, pursuant to recommendations so laid before him—

"(a) Place out of line of promotion such number of lieutenant commanders on the active list as will not exceed the whole number nearest to 2 percent of the officers in that grade as of January 1 of such year; except that such limitation shall not be construed to limit the number of lieutenant commanders who may be placed out of line of promotion, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, for failing to establish their mental, moral, and professional fitness for promotion.

"(b) Place upon the retired list such number of commissioned officers who have 30 or more years of service as will not exceed the whole number nearest to 5 percent of the number of officers falling within that classification on January 1 of such year.

"(c) Place upon the retired list any officer who has been placed out of line of promotion and who has 10 years or more of commissioned service."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INDIANS OF THE CROW TRIBE, MONTANA

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 8916, to reimpose the trust on certain lands allotted to Indians of the Crow Tribe, Montana.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the period of trust on lands allotted to Indians of the Crow Reservation, Mont., upon which the trust period expired July 14, 1931, or at any other time prior to the approval of this act, and for which lands patents in fee have not been issued, is hereby reimposed and extended to May 23, 1940: *Provided,* That further extension of the period of trust may be made by the President, in his discretion, as provided by section 5 of the act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. 388), and the act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. 326).

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

STAR ROUTE MAIL CARRIERS

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1214, to provide for a more permanent tenure for persons carrying the mail on star routes.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may go over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION TO SPECIAL ASSISTANTS TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 4366, to authorize the payment of additional compensation to special assistants to the Attorney General in the case of United States against Doheny executors.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I notice there is a minority report in connection with this bill signed by six members of the committee. It is very obvious when there is a minority report accompanying a bill that it is not going to be passed by unanimous consent. My only reason for asking that it be passed over without prejudice is that the committee might want to request that it be taken from the calendar because there is not any chance whatsoever of a bill with a minority report on it going through on the Consent Calendar, and for this reason I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

PATENTS FOR LANDS HELD UNDER COLOR OF TITLE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7736) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents for lands held under color of title.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That if within 5 years after passage of this act it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Interior that a tract or tracts of public land in the State of Michigan, not exceeding in the aggregate 160 acres, has or have been held in good faith and in peaceable, adverse possession by a citizen of the United States, his ancestors or grantors, for more than 20 years prior to the approval of this act under claim or color of title, and that valuable improvements have been placed on such land or some part thereof has been reduced to cultivation, the Secretary may, in his discretion, upon the payment of \$1.25 per acre, cause a patent or patents to issue for such land to any such citizen: *Provided,* That the term "citizen," as used herein, shall be held to include a corporation organized under the laws of the United States or any State or Territory thereof.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 10, strike out the word "valuable."

Page 2, line 2, after the word "Secretary," strike out "may, in his discretion" and insert the word "shall."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider laid on the table.

PULASKI MEMORIAL DAY

The Clerk called House Joint Resolution 400, authorizing the President of the United States of America to proclaim October 11, 1940, General Pulaski's Memorial Day for the observance and commemoration of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the President of the United States of America is authorized to issue a proclamation calling upon officials of the Government to display the flag of the United States on all governmental buildings on October 11, 1940, and inviting the people of the United States to observe the day in schools and churches, or other suitable places, with appropriate ceremonies in commemoration of the death of Gen. Casimir Pulaski.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider laid on the table.

DEFINING CERTAIN MINING PRACTICES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8285) with reference to certain mining practices and defining unfair trade practices in certain instances.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. I have prepared an amendment to this bill to make it general in character. In my opinion, the bill, as far as it goes, is a worthy bill and should be passed. I have taken the matter up with the gentleman from Florida [Mr. PETERSON], who introduced the bill, and he suggests that it be amended; and I have prepared an amendment including all of the products and articles and the importation of articles produced on which there is a patent. Some time ago my attention was called to a magazine article in which there were photographs of infringements of patents held by citizens of the United States in foreign countries, and these are imported and come in competition with our products, and there seems to be no way now, in view of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Mineral case, by which the owner of the patent has any claim against the importer or anyone else. My amendment would make this general, to include all articles and products.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That it shall be deemed an unfair trade practice to import for use, sale, or exchange any minerals mined, produced, or processed by use of the flotation process except where such minerals are produced or mined under authority of the owner of such flotation process.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:
 "That it shall be deemed an unfair trade practice and a violation of the right of the patentee to import for use, sale, or exchange any minerals mined, produced, or processed by use of any mining process covered by the claims of any outstanding United States letters patent heretofore or hereafter issued, except where such minerals are produced, processed, or mined under authority of the owner of such process."

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following substitute for the committee amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Wolcott: Strike out all after the enacting clause and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

"That it shall be deemed an unfair trade practice and in violation of the right of the patentee to import for use, sale, or exchange any article, mineral, or product produced, processed, or mined by use of any process covered by the claims of any outstanding United States letters patent, or to import for use, sale, or exchange any article, mineral, or product which infringes the right of any patentee under letters patent so issued, except where such articles are produced, processed, mined, or imported under authority of the owner of such process or patent."

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the substitute offered by the gentleman from Michigan for the committee amendment.

The substitute was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question now is on the amendment as amended by the substitute.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to limit the importation of articles, products, and minerals produced, processed, or mined under process covered by outstanding United States patents; to define unfair trade practices in certain instances, and for other purposes."

UNIFORM ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS IN VETERANS' LAWS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8930) to amend section 202 (3) World War Veterans' Act, 1924, as amended, to provide more adequate and uniform administrative provisions in veterans' laws, and for other purposes.

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

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TOMAH INDIAN SCHOOL, WISCONSIN

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 7530, to transfer the site and buildings of the Tomah Indian School to the State of Wisconsin.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized in his discretion to transfer to the State of Wisconsin under such terms and conditions as he may prescribe all or any part of the land and buildings comprising the Tomah Indian School at Tomah, Wis.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following:
 "That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to transfer to the State of Wisconsin, upon such terms and in such manner as may be mutually agreed upon, for institutional or other public use, title to all or any part of the property known and designated as the Tomah Indian School located at Tomah, Wis."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANTIETAM BATTLEFIELD SITE

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1780, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire property for the Antietam Battlefield site in the State of Maryland, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. RICH. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I would like someone to explain this bill, and how much ground they want to add to this battlefield. I ask unanimous consent that the bill go over without prejudice, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

TRANSFER OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS IN CERTAIN CASES

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 9047, to provide for the transfer of United States prisoners in certain cases.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HOOK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill go over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

AMENDING SUBSECTION (D) OF SECTION 4 OF THE ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED MAY 26, 1924

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 8753, to amend subsection (d) of section 4 of the act of Congress approved May 26, 1924, entitled "An act to limit the immigration of aliens into the United States, and for other purposes."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. VAN ZANDT and Mr. CLEVINGER objected.

Mrs. O'DAY. Will the gentleman reserve the objection?

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Yes; I will reserve the objection.

Mrs. O'DAY. Mr. Speaker, this bill gives to women the same privileges that foreign men, ministers, and professors have had ever since the immigration law was passed. Four hundred and seventeen men have come in under the non-quota law and have brought their wives and children. In that length of time 47 women professors have come in, and I know that most of them were spinsters. Now we want legislation to change that, to give women the same privilege as men.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Speaker, in reply to the gentleman from New York [Mrs. O'DAY], it is legislation of this type that provides an additional loophole in our immigration laws.

So that my colleagues may fully understand the far-reaching effect of section 4-D of the Immigration Act of 1924, I wish to call to your attention that since the act became effective in 1924 a total of 15,578 nonquota immigrant aliens, as ministers, professors, their wives, and unmarried children, were admitted to the United States.

For the further information of my colleagues, I am inserting herewith a break-down of the 15,578 nonquota immigrant aliens referred to above, showing pertinent facts compiled by the United States Immigration Service.

Nonquota immigrant aliens admitted since July 1, 1924, under sec. 4d of the Immigration Act of 1924, as ministers and professors and their wives and unmarried children; also ministers and professors admitted since 1932, by sex, as specified¹

Fiscal year	Ministers	Wives of ministers	Children of ministers	Professors	Wives of professors	Children of professors
1925	694	295	496	187	49	25
1926	664	235	436	151	39	26
1927	595	338	721	138	40	21
1928	594	226	393	124	40	27
1929	507	212	355	118	40	20
1930	508	215	382	160	50	25
1931	383	144	226	109	38	43
1932	291	81	132	100	35	21
1933: ¹						
Men	201	41	57	38	19	14
Women	3					
1934:						
Men	193	69	97	51	28	24
Women	3					
1935:						
Men	197	60	102	45	26	22
Women	2					
1936:						
Men	240	85	129	42	20	16
Women	1					
1937:						
Men	230	79	128	47	26	26
Women	3					
1938:						
Men	281	70	105	48	29	28
Women	2					
1939:						
Men	322	148	234	215	117	88
Women	1					
6 months, July-December 1939:						
Men	174	94	116	153	93	71
Women						
Total	6,089	2,392	4,099	1,812	689	497

¹ Statistics showing classes of admission under the act of 1924 by sex, not compiled prior to 1933.

The committee report on the measure now before us—H. R. 8753—states that in the last 5 years 46 female professors came into the United States nonquota. It is true under the existing law they are not permitted to bring their husbands or unmarried children under 18 years of age. To care for this group of husbands and unmarried children we are asked to approve H. R. 8753 as an amendment to the Immigration Act of 1924. If this amendment is approved not only will we take care of the husbands and unmarried children of the 46 female professors now in the United States, but another loophole will be provided in our immigration laws that will permit the influx of more aliens; thus further hampering the efforts of the American people to solve their own unemployment problem. The plight of 10,000,000 unemployed Americans is the real question before this Congress at the present moment.

This amendment vitally concerns this question of unemployment, whether it permits the admission of a dozen nonquota immigrants, or a thousand such persons. Therefore, I take the position, that this amendment rather than being assigned to the Consent Calendar of the House, where debate is denied, rightfully should come to this floor under a rule granting full debate and a thorough analysis of the effects of the amendment so that every Member of the House may have knowledge of the serious consequences to result from its enactment.

The problem of the 46 female professors may be solved by the introduction of a private bill in each instance, and the merits of the individual case considered.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I insist on my objection.

The SPEAKER. Objection is heard. The Clerk will report the next bill.

MORE ADEQUATE COMPENSATION FOR CERTAIN DEPENDENTS OF WORLD WAR VETERANS

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 9000, to provide for more adequate compensation for certain dependents of World War veterans, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I hope the gentleman will allow this bill to be passed. It provides compensation for the widows and orphans of World War veterans; it is following precedents set by Congress for the dependents of veterans of the Civil War and the Spanish-American War. I hope the gentleman will allow this measure to go through.

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I will say to the gentleman that the bill provides for a possible annual cost of over \$48,000,000. Of course, the committee, in making its estimate of the bill, presumed that only half of those who are eligible the first year will make application, and for that reason they cut the cost of the bill down to a possible \$24,000,000. But the bill provides for benefits to widows and children without regard to the cause of the veteran's death, or requirement of the existence of a service-connected disability at the time of death. This bill provides for general pensions for all widows and dependents, whether they be children or parents, of all veterans who served for a period of 90 days and were honorably discharged. To my mind we are stepping out on a very vast program that may run into hundreds of millions of dollars annually. I think it would be a dangerous precedent for the Congress to establish by this act. Once the requirement of a service-connected disability is waived for the benefit of widows and dependents it will be only a short step to waiving the service-connection requirements for the veterans themselves. A veteran who has suffered no disability during his war service does not have a claim against the Government for compensation. Since the veteran does not have a claim, and after all, it was the veteran who went to war and not his dependents, then certainly the dependents cannot have a claim against the Government. This legislation is purely a gratuity that cannot be justified, but which will cost the Government possibly \$48,000,000 the first year and an ever-increasing amount each year thereafter.

Mr. RANKIN. I was afraid the gentleman did not understand the proposition. This bill will not begin to cost \$48,000,000 a year. It will not cost \$25,000,000. The chances are it will take so many of these widows and orphans and dependents off of the relief rolls that it will not cost any more than we are paying now. In addition to that, this bill is even a limitation on the legislation governing compensation for widows and orphans of other wars, in that it only provides for compensation of those widows without children who married the veteran prior to July 3, 1921, the legal date of the closing of the World War. Many thousands of these widows with these little children are on relief; and I submit veterans' widows ought not be compelled to rear the veterans' orphan children on relief. I hope the gentleman will withdraw his objection and let this bill go through.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I simply asked that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

Mr. RANKIN. I think the gentleman ought to withdraw that. I will have to object to that request, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Objection is heard. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I will state that the committee report shows that during the first year 30,500 widows alone, 66,700 widows with children, and 23,500 children are going to be affected by this legislation.

The committee giving its statement as to the possible costs, cutting their own figures in half stated that the bill would cost approximately \$19,957,000, bringing on the rolls the dependents of approximately 60,300 deceased World War veterans.

Further as to the parents, it is estimated that the parents of approximately 32,800 deceased veterans would be entitled to compensation at a cost of approximately \$8,472,000 the first year. Quoting the committee report, it states:

However, if it can be assumed that one-half of those that apply will be paid the first year, the cost for this group would approximate \$4,236,000 bringing on the rolls the parents of approximately 16,400 deceased veterans.

The committee's own report taking their half figures states that this bill will cost approximately \$24,000,000 the first year. If all the widows and dependents applied the next year, it would cost over \$48,000,000; and every year veterans are dying off so as to continually increase the number. Their widows and dependent children and parents would be entitled under this legislation to come in and obtain a pension. You are giving a blanket pension to all dependents of veterans who served in the war regardless of whether the veteran had any disability. For the first time you are about to eliminate the requirement of service connection. To my mind, Mr. Speaker, there is no reason why we should single out that group of civilians who wore the uniform for a short period of time, suffered no disability, and then say to their widows and to their dependents, "You shall have a pension," but turn to all other civilians regardless of what disability they may incur in civilian life and say they shall have no compensation at all unless it be under the old-age pension acts. Why one small group should be so singled out and given pensions is far beyond me to understand, and I frankly state to this House that every piece of legislation of this kind that we pass is used simply as a springboard to dive farther into the Treasury pool in order to obtain further benefits.

If you pass this legislation, there is absolutely no question in my mind but what you are going to come in here next with a bill providing universal pensions for all veterans who served in the World War regardless of whether they suffered any disability; and, remember, over 4,000,000 veterans served in the World War. If we are going to grant universal pensions to those veterans, the cost is going to be not only prohibitive but it is going to plunge us into bankruptcy. The passage of such legislation as the pending bill is only a step toward far greater expenditures in spite of all the benefits which have already been conferred on the World War veterans. The gentleman from Mississippi states that he is only trying to do for the World War veterans what has been done for the veterans of other wars. Whenever this argument is made, the full facts and the complete picture are never presented. Instead, certain very astonishing facts and figures are seldom referred to or revealed. The long list of extra benefits which were extended to the World War veterans which the veterans of other wars did not get and which amount to so staggering a sum that it becomes well-nigh incredible, is a matter which is not mentioned.

For the benefit of the taxpayers of this country, who, in the long run, are called upon to finance the benefits disbursed by reason of such legislation as this, it will be interesting to review the cost of pensions and compensation which, since the year 1790 until June 30, 1939, totaled \$13,702,692,413.96. The total expenditures for pensions of Civil War veterans through June 30, 1939, amounted to \$8,006,533,061.14. The total expenditures for veterans' pensions and compensation does not take into consideration other benefits that were given to World War veterans. For example, under the war-risk policies, the Government has paid to the veterans \$2,136,101,862.63, and the veterans contributed something over \$454,000,000. It has been the belief of many American taxpayers that the World War veterans have paid for all the insurance they got, but this is not an accurate statement; they paid less than 25 percent of the cost of the war-risk insurance. The war-risk insurance should not be confused with Government life insurance, however, as this is self-sustaining.

During the World War, veterans who had dependents could allot \$15 of their pay for such dependents, and the Government made an additional allowance in various amounts to their dependents. These allowances amounted to appropriations of over \$1,580,000,000. The dependents of the Civil War and Spanish-American War were not honored by such gratuities.

In order to eliminate pensions for World War veterans, vocational training laws were enacted in 1918. Eligibility was determined for vocational training of 179,519 World War veterans. Of the total number of World War veterans benefited by this act, 128,747 satisfactorily completed the courses prescribed for them. The total cost of vocational training was \$644,804,963.82.

After the World War period, the various veteran groups petitioned Congress for a cash bonus for World War veterans and as a result of their concentrated efforts over a period of years, the World War Adjusted Compensation Act was passed. This act, as you all know, provided that veterans would be given an adjusted service certificate which would become due in 20 years, with a loan value on the certificate which increased in value after the first 2 years. What happened to this law is history, as the veterans shortly after receiving their certificates demanded full payment of the certificates and 4,117,473 veterans and their dependents have been paid either by bonds or check a sum of \$3,765,473,212.49. These certificates under the original act would not have become due until 1945 if the veteran filed for them in 1925.

Apparently every major program of the veteran organizations has been to provide certain benefits to their respective group, which would eliminate the possibility of veterans demanding pensions. As a result of this millions of dollars have been appropriated. For instance, the sum total of \$200,044,766 was made available for construction purposes during the past 20 years, and as a result of this huge expenditure the Veterans' Administration is now operating hospital facilities at 84 locations in 45 States and the District of Columbia. These facilities have a bed capacity of 54,779, and when the program is completed the total bed capacity will be around 100,000. Since March 3, 1919, when the acquisition of Government facilities was first authorized for the treatment of veterans of the World War, there have been 2,028,865 admissions of United States veterans to hospitals, of which 165,776 were made during this year. Since June 7, 1924, when hospitalization was first authorized for veterans of all wars without regard to the origin of their disabilities, 1,206,966, or about 75 percent of the admissions, have been for treatment of disabilities not connected with service. Over 92 percent of the admissions last year were on account of non-service-connected disabilities. The granting of hospitalization to World War veterans for disabilities which are not service-connected is purely a gratuity at the expense of the taxpayers, and unlike service-connected disabilities cannot be justified as something to which the veteran is rightly entitled as compensation from his Government for service rendered. Of the United States veterans admitted to hospitals during last year 90 percent were World War veterans.

It was not long, however, after the World War Veterans' Act of June 7, 1924, which embraced new principles in the payment of compensation to veterans that far exceeded those of any previous group, that the Disability Allowance Act was passed. This law, as you know, provided pensions to World War veterans who did not have any disabilities attributable to their military service. The total cost of the Disability Allowance Act was \$190,334,347.54, and on June 30, 1933, when these veterans were taken off the pension rolls due to the Economy Act there were 412,482 veterans in receipt of disability allowance. There are, however, remaining on the rolls 55,739 World War veterans receiving permanent total non-service-connected benefits. The annual value of awards for these veterans amounts to \$18,092,638. In addition to this staggering sum there has been expended for compensation for World War veterans the sum in excess of over \$3,000,000,000.

There has never been a country in the world's history that has been so generous and liberal with its veterans and their dependents, especially the World War veteran group. Regardless of the fact that World War veterans have received insurance benefits, their dependents have received allotment and allowance benefits, free hospitalization, adjusted compensation—bonus—disability allowance for non-service-connected disabilities, and liberal compensation benefits for service-connected disabilities that cost the taxpayers of this country over \$11,000,000,000, which is more than two-thirds the benefits received by veterans other than the World War group, now we are faced with a pension drive by the World War veterans for widows and orphans of that war which will cost the taxpayers an additional \$48,000,000 the first year, and which will increase annually by large amounts that will only be exceeded by the cost of future legislation when the World War veteran himself makes his demand for universal pensions in a sum that will definitely bankrupt the country.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I object to the present consideration of the bill.

EXTENSION TO CERTAIN CIVILIANS OF PRIVILEGES OF THE SOLDIERS' HOMES

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 1008, to confer to certain persons who served in the Quartermaster Corps or under the jurisdiction of the Quartermaster General during the War with Spain, the Philippine Insurrection, or the China relief expedition the benefits of hospitalization and the privileges of the soldiers' homes.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I want to say, in reply to the gentleman from California, that those old people who would have been benefited by the passage of the last bill, as has just been explained in the Well of this House, are being thrown off of relief; they are being thrown off of W. P. A.; they are being thrown off without anything.

So far as concerns the creating of a precedent by the passage of such bill and its laying the groundwork for further legislation, no man has any right to make that kind of charge against it in this House. What we are trying to do is to hold this veterans' legislation down for these dependent widows, children, and parents. We are trying to hold it down the very best we can; and to broadcast a speech like that, attacking the veterans of this country and stating that it means a pension for all veterans of the World War, is nothing in God's world but propoganda that ought not to go into the RECORD.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my objection.

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, the bill under consideration has no relationship whatsoever to the previous bill, to whose consideration I objected. The pending bill has to do with the granting to certain civilians who served in the Quartermaster Corps or under the jurisdiction of the Quartermaster General during the War with Spain, the Philippine Insurrection, or the China Relief Expedition, the benefits of hospitalization, and the privileges of the soldiers' homes.

In view of the fact that the report does not contain any statement from any one of the three departments of Government that are concerned I feel that this legislation is not entitled to the consideration of the House at this time. It is my understanding that the War Department is opposed to the legislation in view of the fact that it provides that civilians may be placed in the Washington Soldier's Home, an institution maintained by funds derived from deductions from the pay of soldiers serving in the military forces of the country. For this reason, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill may be passed over without prejudice.

Mr. FADDIS. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I object to the consideration of the bill.

ENFORCEMENT LAWS PROHIBITING THE IMPORTATION OF PIRATICAL COPIES OF WORKS COPYRIGHTED IN THE UNITED STATES

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 2689, to amend section 33 of the act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved March 4, 1909, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 33 of the act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved March 4, 1909, is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 33. That the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General are hereby empowered and required to make and enforce individually or jointly such rules and regulations as shall prevent the importation into the United States of articles prohibited importation by this act, and may require, as conditions precedent to exclusion of any work in which copyright is claimed, the copyright proprietor or any person claiming actual or potential injury by reason of actual or contemplated importations of copies of such work to file with the Post Office Department or the Treasury Department a certificate of the Register of Copyrights that the provisions of section 12 of this act, as amended, have been fully complied with, and to give notice of such compliance to postmasters or to customs officers at the ports of entry in the United States in such form and accompanied by such exhibits as may be deemed necessary for the practical and efficient administration and enforcement of the provisions of sections 30 and 31 of this act."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PURCHASE OF CERTAIN LANDS FOR SAN CARLOS INDIANS (ARIZONA)

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 6796, to authorize the purchase of certain lands for the San Carlos Apache Tribe, Arizona.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, to ask the author of this bill a question. The cost of this property is estimated to be \$19,134 for the land for this Indian tribe. Who is going to purchase this land?

Mr. MURDOCK of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, the land will be purchased by the Indian Bureau and that price is approximate because an agreement has not been entered into. About 600 acres of land will be purchased out of funds already appropriated or to be appropriated later to the San Carlos Indians of the San Carlos Indian Reservation. I do not know whether it could be taken out of the Indian funds or whether it must be out of funds appropriated for the Indians.

Mr. RICH. Does this Indian tribe have any funds in the Treasury?

Mr. MURDOCK of Arizona. I think they have.

Mr. RICH. Does the gentleman know?

Mr. MURDOCK of Arizona. I do not know how much they have, but whatever it is, this purchase price should not be taken out of it.

Mr. RICH. I think the gentleman better get that information before action is taken on this bill. I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker, that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH]?

Mr. MURDOCK of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this bill has been O. K.'d by the Indian Bureau and endorsed by two government agencies of Arizona. We are trying to buy 600 acres of land to add to the San Carlos Indian Reservation. About 130 or 140 acres are tillable when under irrigation. This is another effort to make these Indians more nearly self-supporting. If they may have some farm land on which to raise grass, they will become self-sufficient, as they are expert stockmen. This purchase will facilitate the economic management of the San Carlos Reservation.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate all that, and I know that the Indian Bureau is interested. We say we are trying to make the Indians self-supporting; but if notice is taken of the legislation we have passed in the last 4 or 5 years in support of Indians, the amount of appropriation each year is

becoming greater and greater. It is supposed that the number of Indians is becoming less and less, but the cost of maintaining them is increasing. Every member of the Interior Department Appropriation Committee that has charge of the allocation of funds to the Indian Bureau knows this to be the case. I would like to know whether these funds are going to be paid out of the Treasury of the United States or out of the Indian tribe funds for the land. We ought to know that definitely before we decide on the passage of the bill. I think it should go over until the gentleman can get the information we are asking for.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH]?

There was no objection.

EXCHANGE OF LANDS ADJACENT TO SAN JUAN NATIONAL FOREST, COLO.

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 8356, for the exchange of lands adjacent to the San Juan National Forest and the Rio Grande National Forest in Colorado.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the provisions of the act of March 20, 1922 (42 Stat. L. 465; U. S. C., title 16, sec. 485), entitled "An act to consolidate national forest lands," and the provisions of the act of February 28, 1925 (43 Stat. L. p. 1090; U. S. C., title 16, sec. 486), entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to consolidate national forest lands,' and acts amendatory thereto, are hereby extended to include any suitable offered lands within the boundaries of that portion of the former Mexican grant known as the Tierra Amarilla Grant, lying within the State of Colorado, adjacent to the Rio Grande or San Juan National Forests. Lands conveyed to the United States under this act shall, upon acceptance of title, become parts of the national forest nearest to which they are situated, and shall thereafter be subject to the laws, rules, and regulations applicable to said national forest.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ADMISSION TO CITIZENSHIP OF CERTAIN ALIENS

Mr. LESINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to return to Calendar No. 575, to consider the bill H. R. 6381, for the admission to citizenship of aliens who came into this country prior to February 5, 1917.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. LESINSKI]?

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this bill provides for the admission to citizenship of aliens who came to this country prior to February 5. Will the gentleman explain the bill?

Mr. LESINSKI. This bill provides that the people who are legally in this country, and who have entered prior to 1917, being in the main old people and unable to speak the language fully and correctly, may be allowed to become citizens without going through all the tests that are necessary now. In other words, they are not allowed citizenship unless they can read and write the English language.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I shall have to object.

TRANSFER OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS IN CERTAIN CASES

Mr. GOSSETT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to return to Calendar No. 610 and the consideration of the bill H. R. 9047, to provide for the transfer of United States prisoners in certain cases.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GOSSETT]?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That whenever any person confined in any penal or correctional institution pursuant to a judgment of conviction of an offense against the United States has been indicted or convicted of a felony in a court of record of any State, other than the State in which such person is confined, the Attorney General shall, if he finds it in the public interest to do so, upon the request of the Governor or the executive authority of such State, and upon the presentation of a certified copy of such indictment or judgment of conviction, cause such person to be transferred prior to

his release to a penal or correctional institution situated within such State that is authorized to receive United States prisoners. In the event more than one such request is presented in respect to any prisoner, the Attorney General shall determine in his discretion which request should receive preference. The expense of personnel and transportation incurred in carrying out the provisions of this act shall be chargeable to the appropriation for the "support of United States prisoners."

SEC. 2. The term "indictment" as used in this act shall include "information" and the term "indicted" shall include "informed against." The term "State" shall include the District of Columbia, but not Territories.

SEC. 3. Nothing in this act shall be deemed to limit the authority of the Attorney General to transfer any prisoners pursuant to any other provision of law.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. GOSSETT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks on the bill just passed at this point in the RECORD, and include a proclamation of the Governor of Texas and also a letter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. GOSSETT. Mr. Speaker, a number of Members have asked me about H. R. 9047 on today's Consent Calendar, which was introduced by me, and have wanted to know the reasons and necessity therefor. This I am glad to explain.

H. R. 9047 is entitled "A bill to provide for the transfer of United States prisoners in certain cases." Since this bill is short and since the reading of the bill, I think, will enable one to understand its purpose and import, I quote the bill just here in full:

Be it enacted, etc., That whenever any person confined in any penal or correctional institution pursuant to a judgment of conviction of an offense against the United States has been indicted or convicted of a felony in a court of record of any State, other than the State in which such person is confined, the Attorney General shall, if he finds it in the public interest to do so, upon the request of the Governor or the executive authority of such State, and upon the presentation of a certified copy of such indictment or judgment of conviction, cause such person to be transferred prior to his release to a penal or correctional institution situated within such State that is authorized to receive United States prisoners. In the event more than one such request is presented in respect to any prisoner, the Attorney General shall determine in his discretion which request should receive preference. The expense of personnel and transportation incurred in carrying out the provisions of this act shall be chargeable to the appropriation for the "Support of United States prisoners."

SEC. 2. The term "indictment" as used in this act shall include "information" and the term "indicted" shall include "informed against." The term "State" shall include the District of Columbia, but not Territories.

SEC. 3. Nothing in this act shall be deemed to limit the authority of the Attorney General to transfer any prisoners pursuant to any other provision of law.

The purpose and workings of the bill might be further illustrated by brief reference to a case prosecuted by me while I was district attorney of the forty-sixth judicial district of Texas. In January of 1934 it was my unpleasant duty to prosecute a former sheriff and tax collector of Foard County, Tex. This sheriff was sent to the Texas penitentiary under convictions in three separate cases, two convictions carried penalties of 3 years each while a third carried a penalty of 7 years. On January 14, 1935, this ex-sheriff received a conditional pardon on his 7-year sentence, but not on his 3-year sentences, commitment papers on which had not been filed at the State penitentiary at Huntsville, Tex. Immediately on receipt of this conditional pardon said ex-sheriff went to New Orleans, La., and surrendered to Federal officers to begin the service of a sentence of 1 year and 1 day for conspiracy and counterfeiting, and on January 30, 1935, was committed to the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga. On July 2, 1935, the aforesaid conditional pardon was revoked by the then Governor of Texas, the Honorable James V. Allred. The revocation proclamation of Governor Allred contains a further statement of facts, and the proclamation is here quoted in full:

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

To All To Whom These Presents Shall Come:

Whereas Que R. Miller, convict No. 75520, was convicted in the district court of Hardeman County, Tex., in January 1934, of misapplication of public funds, and sentenced to 7 (2-7) years' confinement in the State penitentiary; and was, on the 14th day of

January 1935, granted a conditional pardon by the then Governor in proclamation No. 27386; and

Whereas I have, as Governor, been requested to revoke the conditional pardon granted Que R. Miller in proclamation No. 27386. It has been represented to me by Hon. Ed L. Gossett, district attorney in and for the forty-sixth judicial district of Texas, as follows: "Said Miller in the procurement of said pardon perpetrated a fraud upon the Governor in failing to disclose: (1) That at the time said pardon was granted he was under final conviction for the misapplication of public funds in Foard County, Tex., the commitment papers for which were not then of record in the State penitentiary; (2) That at such time there was then pending (and is still pending) in the district court of Wilbarger County, Tex., an indictment against the said Miller for the misapplication of public funds; (3) That the said Miller had admitted the misapplication and conversion of public money while sheriff and tax collector of Foard County exceeding \$40,000; (4) That said Miller had been indicted in Foard County, Tex., in cause No. 516 on the docket of the district court for the fraudulent disposition of mortgaged property, which case had been dismissed after he had gone to the penitentiary; (5) That there had been filed on the 10th day of January 1935, and was then pending (and is still pending) in the district court of Johnson County, Tex., in cause No. 14994, an indictment against the said Que R. Miller for felony theft; (6) That on the 10th day of December 1933, in the district court of Jackson County, Okla., said Miller had been indicted for the offense of robbery with firearms under the alias of George Waggoner, said Waggoner and Miller being the same persons, which indictment is now pending; (7) That at the time such conditional pardon was granted that said Miller had pending against him in the district court of Shawnee, Okla., an indictment for robbing one Evans of \$2,000, and was under \$10,000 bond in such cause, which cause is still pending; (8) That the records of the Western Union office at Vernon then revealed that said Miller had received in nine telegraphic messages over \$38,000 from the tax collector of Wilbarger County, Tex., such wires dating from October 1931 to May 1932, and that the tax collector of Wilbarger County had admitted such money to have been public funds and such tax collector went to the Texas penitentiary for such misapplication but the said Miller was never indicted for this offense, it being the opinion of prosecuting officials that he would have to do the 7 years assessed him in Hardeman County, Tex.; (9) That at such time said Miller had pled guilty in the Federal court of New Orleans to the possession of counterfeit money for which crime he is now serving in the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., his time expiring on November 12, 1935. Furthermore, since the granting of said conditional pardon, said Miller has been twice indicted by the grand jury of Wilbarger County, Tex. The grand jury for the March term, 1935, indicted said Miller for the swindle of one B. A. Winter out of a diamond ring of the alleged value of \$1,000; the grand jury for the June term, 1935, indicted the said Miller for the swindling of one F. M. Johnson out of \$200, said swindle occurring on or about January 15, 1935, at the very time of or after said conditional pardon was granted." Because the said Que R. Miller has been twice indicted for felonies since the granting of the conditional pardon to him in proclamation No. 27386, because there is now pending against him in four different district courts at least six felony indictments, and because of the fraudulent representations and nondisclosures, and because Miller's entire record proves him to be a dangerous enemy of society, this request for a revocation of the conditional pardon granted the convict has been asked. The conditional pardon granted the said Que R. Miller stated that it was subject to revocation "for any good and sufficient reason" of the Governor's justifying his so doing * * * "with or without hearing * * *." Acting upon and because of the recommendation stated above: Now, therefore,

I, James V. Allred, Governor of the State of Texas, by virtue of the authority vested in me under the constitution and laws of this State, upon the recommendations hereinabove cited and for the reasons herein set out and now on file in the office of the Secretary of State, do hereby revoke the conditional pardon granted to Que R. Miller in proclamation No. 27386 by the then Governor on the 14th day of January 1935. The said conditional pardon is hereby set aside and declared void. The prison authorities are hereby instructed to take him in charge immediately upon his release from the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., and return him to the penitentiary to serve the remainder of his term.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto signed my name officially and caused the seal of State to be impressed hereon at Austin, this the 2d day of July, A. D., 1935.

[SEAL]

JAMES V. ALLRED,
Governor of Texas.

By the Governor:

GERALD C. MANN,
Secretary of State.

On the expiration of said ex-sheriff's term in the United States prison at Atlanta, on request from Texas officials, upon warrants from Texas courts, said Miller was taken into custody by the sheriff of Fulton County, Ga.

Gov. Eugene Talmadge, of Georgia, refused to surrender said ex-sheriff to Texas officers. Notwithstanding three unserved sentences in the Texas penitentiary, notwithstanding the numerous felony indictments pending in Texas against the said Que R. Miller, Governor Talmadge refused Governor

Allred's request for Miller's return and gave his reasons therefor in the following letter to Governor Allred:

DECEMBER 20, 1935.

HON. JAMES V. ALLRED,
Governor of Texas, Austin, Tex.

MY DEAR GOVERNOR: The requisition for the extradition of Q. R. Miller, was presented to me today, and after going into the matter thoroughly, I have declined to grant the extradition.

It appears that Miller was given a conditional pardon by the Governor of Texas on January 14, 1935, that he immediately surrendered himself to the Federal authorities and was sent to the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., and served a sentence of which he had been previously convicted.

He has completed the service of this sentence at the Federal penitentiary in Atlanta, Ga., and the request for his extradition is based on the fact that his conditional pardon was revoked on July 2, 1935.

It is apparent on its face that this man has not had an opportunity to commit a crime or to violate his conditional pardon, due to the fact that he has been incarcerated in the Federal penitentiary since it was granted.

Sworn testimony was given showing that the information given by the district attorney in his petition to you for revocation of the conditional pardon was on file with Governor Ferguson when she granted the conditional pardon. This being true, I cannot see how Miller could be guilty of fraud in securing his conditional pardon.

In view of these facts which appear on the face of this case, and from sworn testimony, I think the extradition should be denied, and have given the matter that direction.

With kindest regards, I am,
Sincerely yours,

EUGENE TALMADGE, Governor.

Had H. R. 9047 been the law in 1935, Federal officers would have placed said Miller in a Federal prison in Texas prior to his release. Miller would have been released in his home State of Texas at little or no additional expense and there would have been no confusion or miscarriage of justice. H. R. 9047 is designed to plug this big hole in our defense against crime and to provide for better cooperation by the Federal Government with the States in the matter of law enforcement.

The SPEAKER. This concludes the consideration of bills on the Consent Calendar.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks and to include therein comments by Senator McNARY, Senator BARKLEY, and others.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California [Mr. SHEPPARD]?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. BOREN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 2 minutes and to revise and extend my remarks, including a letter from a member of the Oklahoma Legislature.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. BOREN]?

There was no objection.

Mr. BOREN. Mr. Speaker, in the RECORD of March 25, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN], in an extension of his remarks, made an attack on the Governor and Legislature of Oklahoma.

Mr. Speaker, I rise because I want to do what little I can to destroy prejudice wherever it may raise its vicious head.

In his remarks unfounded assertion has been the gentleman's chief resort. There was a time when slander fulminated from the platform smote like a sword, but the supply having greatly exceeded the demand, political slander and misrepresentation has at last become almost innocent amusement.

Arguments cannot be answered by personal abuse. There is no logic in slander. Falsehood in the end defeats itself. The gentleman does not offer facts, he makes assertions. He does not say, "I think." He says, "I know." He does not appeal to reason, he calls on prejudice. It is amazing to me that a difference of opinion on a condition that he knows nothing with certainty about should lead the gentleman from Mississippi to accuse, persecute, and hate people he does not know. Does he denounce and slander every person who thinks for himself? Does he hold that every thought con-

trary to his own is conceived in falsehood and brought forth in fraud?

Slander has been used as a weapon for centuries against those who exercise the right to think for themselves. It is the same old hoot, hooted by screech owls for a thousand years. There is little democracy until there is mental grandeur enough to allow every man to have his thought and say without impugning his motives and slandering his actions. Is it now so that no two men can differ and still respect each other's motives and integrity? Is thought to become a slave and reason a trembling coward? Is independence a crime? Has cowardice become a virtue? In my opinion every mind should think, investigate, and conclude for itself the road to take. Every man should repel dictation and tyranny from whatever source it should come.

Particularly, the gentleman said:

A large number of influential members of that body (the State legislature), who occupy key positions, are on the pay rolls of the oil interests, coal interests, or power interests.

In addition to his malicious attack on the Governor of Oklahoma, the gentleman has seen fit to indict and condemn the State legislature. If the gentleman from Mississippi has any specific information of any wrong activity or any guilt on the part of any of these people whom he condemns, I am sure that the people of Oklahoma would like to have specific information, if the gentleman can base it upon substantiating facts. If he has no facts, he ought to say so. If his statements are based on hearsay, they are immediately open to suspicion.

Like the Congress of the United States, the Legislature of Oklahoma is an elected body, made up by and large, I am sure, of men of integrity. The gentleman's remarks about the Legislature of Oklahoma indicate with what amazing ingenuity a fragment of truth can be magnified, twisted, and distorted out of language.

I am not addressing myself to the right or wrong of any particular action of the Governor or the Legislature of the State of Oklahoma. I do not follow the details of their activities closely enough to pass judgment. I devote my time to trying to do a good job here. So far as my relations with the Governor and the members of the Legislature of Oklahoma are concerned, they attend to their affairs and I attend to mine. I do not meddle in State affairs, but I resent, for the State of Oklahoma, this false accusation against the elected officials of my State.

The charge that any great number of influential members of the State Legislature of Oklahoma are on the pay roll of special interests is unreasonable, untrue, and malicious. I hold these charges in infinite contempt.

I do not believe the gentleman ever set foot in Oklahoma or ever spent a day in Oklahoma in his life, so how can he know the facts involved? I can assure the gentleman that Oklahoma is filled with men of character and intelligence. Men and women capable of governing themselves without assistance from the gentleman from Mississippi.

The State of Mississippi, with all of its fine and splendid people, is not free from suffering and want, and I expect that in the State of Mississippi industry is crippled, labor is robbed, and the poor are burdened with taxation. While we realize that the gentleman's mental hemorrhage in which he slandered the Governor and Legislature of Oklahoma was born out of a feeling of knight errantry, we feel that his knighthood would best be in flower championing the cause of labor in Mississippi, promoting the health and welfare of the farmers of Mississippi and abolishing the specter of hunger, want, and insecurity from within the boundaries of his State.

I do not assert that every action of the Governor and Legislature of Oklahoma has been in every way correct. I have no doubt but that there have been errors of judgment. I am certain that in the main the Oklahoma Legislature is filled with men of wisdom, integrity, and good character.

I have no information which would lead me to pass judgment on the action of the Governor of Oklahoma at the Grand River Dam, so I do not approve or condemn it. I feel that

those questions are up to the people of Oklahoma and not for me to decide, and certainly not to be settled by the gentleman from Mississippi.

It is an unpleasant and unwanted duty to come in conflict with a colleague, but the gentleman's broad indictment is unjust and unfair. He has not supported with evidence and fact a single assertion that he has made.

Representing my district with the concurrent broader responsibilities has absorbed all of my time, and so I repeat, in conclusion, that I have had neither the time nor the inclination even to observe closely the activities of the Governors or the legislatures of the various States. I do not try to decide what they should do with the problems which they must face and meet. I have enough to do to decide what should be done with problems we must meet and solve here. I would not presume to try to tell the Governor or Legislature of Oklahoma or of any other State what to do, just as I would not permit them to tell me what to do in any given circumstance.

Mr. Speaker, I do not rise here to defend the action of the Governor or any particular member of the Oklahoma Legislature in any particular circumstance or matter, but I do defend the Governor of Oklahoma as a man of character and the legislature of my State as a body of honorable men. The finest thing about a democracy is that every action is its own defense and lives only the length of its value. If an action is right it will live and grow forever. If it is wrong it will break down of its own weight and die in its own error. Mr. Speaker, I arose to denounce and condemn an unjust and unwarranted attack upon my State and the elected officials of my State.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, STATE OF OKLAHOMA,
March 29, 1940.

HON. LYLE H. BOREN, M. C.,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SR: I have noticed in the newspapers that an attack has been made upon the Governor of our State in regard to his partiality to utilities and also as to his record when a member of the house of representatives. I feel that this is a reflection upon the record that I have written as a member of the house of representatives. Certainly it behooves me to protect my record and that of the Governor also.

For your information and that of the gentlemen who made this attack, I have gone through all the legislative journals since 1933, the beginning of Governor Phillips' career in public office, and have checked the recorded votes affecting utilities. Not one time do I find where he has cast a vote in support of legislation favoring the utilities and public-service corporations of this State.

It might be well to here set out and enumerate the bills that were introduced and passed by the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth sessions of the Oklahoma Legislature, of which Governor Phillips was a member. Beginning with the fourteenth legislature in 1933, Governor Phillips voted "aye" on house bill No. 1, which was an act levying a tax upon the net incomes of utilities and public-service corporations. I find that he voted "aye" on house bill No. 225, which levied a tax upon freight rates against railroads. He voted "aye" on house bill No. 650, levying a corporation license tax. He was the author of house bill No. 675, which proposed to create a revolving fund of \$100,000 to investigate and assemble facts in regard to the public utilities' rate—this fund to be collected from the utilities doing business in this State.

During the fifteenth session of the Oklahoma Legislature, in 1935, Phillips was speaker of the house of representatives. He changed the basic rates of income tax which vitally affected the utilities of this State. The old law provided for a 2-percent to 5-percent tax on a graduated scale. He passed the bill, broadening it from 1 percent to 6 percent, which nearly doubled the tax on utilities. House bill No. 87, known as the gross production tax bill, passed the house in that session, increasing the gross-production tax from 3 percent to 8 percent. That more than doubled the tax. During the fifteenth session Phillips initiated a program and set up a balanced budget, which this State had not enjoyed for 8 years previous. It also created a surplus of about \$1,000,000. Nobody else can take credit for that except our Governor.

In the sixteenth legislature, beginning in 1937, Governor Phillips voted for and supported a bill which created the Grand River Dam authority. He also voted for the passage of house bill No. 94, which limited the length of trains. The railroads put on a lobby during that session attempting to defeat this bill which has never been surpassed. House bill No. 349, charging a franchise tax on public utilities that operated in this State, was passed by Governor Phillips' untiring efforts.

During his administration as Governor he has done away with the ports of entry, which were a trade barrier limiting the trucking industry from competition and giving the people a disadvantage in freight rates in the State of Oklahoma with surrounding States.

As Governor he ordered his attorneys in the tax commission to collect a use tax against the Stanolind Pipe Line Co. and the Southwestern Bell Telephone Co. These companies had paid this tax and later filed a suit in the Federal courts to recover the amount of revenue that they had paid in. This case has been heard and decided in favor of the companies and, upon the Governor's instructions, appealed to the circuit court of appeals and is set for oral argument on April 16 of this year.

All during his tenure in public office not one place can I find a bill showing favoritism to the utilities. I had the pleasure of serving 4 years in the house of representatives with Governor Phillips. I served in the last session, under his administration, as a representative from Lincoln County. I am rather proud of the record I have made and I am more than proud of the record that Governor Phillips has made in the past and is making at the present time as Governor of this Commonwealth.

Certainly, bearing in mind Governor Phillips' legislative record and his record as our chief executive, no one familiar with these facts could charge him with favoring utilities or public-service corporations.

I have made a thorough check of his record and I am giving it to you to do with as you please. You may use it to enlighten others who have made these accusations or to acquaint yourself with his record.

Sincerely yours,

LESTER D. HOYT,
State Representative, Lincoln County.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHEPPARD). Under a previous special order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS] is recognized for 30 minutes.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, we are confronted today with a critical situation, to which reference has already been made in the House this afternoon, but it can hardly be understood except against the background of the general economic problem which we face.

I take it that all of us are eager to solve the unemployment problem. But we do not want just to solve the unemployment problem. We want to do more than that. We want to solve the unemployment problem within the framework of a free economic system and with the preservation of our constitutional democracy as a form of government. This presents us with a more difficult task than might otherwise be the case. That task is worth doing with all our might, for the future of human liberty depends upon our accomplishing it.

The problem in a nutshell is largely a matter of 2 plus 2 having to equal 4. Industry and agriculture turn out goods each year of a certain value and price. The total selling price of all these goods is equal to the realized income of the people of the United States, but unless that income is promptly either spent on consumers' goods or invested in new capital goods you have a shortage of buying power, and a part of those goods cannot be sold.

Under these circumstances one of three things must happen: Either Congress without resort to public debt has to exercise its constitutional prerogative and actually create money and place it into circulation through the hands of people who will spend it promptly to an amount sufficient to compensate for that shortage of buying power, or else it must do things which will directly stimulate the prompt investment of idle savings, or else Government must in some manner itself spend sufficient funds to compensate for the shortage of buying power relative to the value of goods and services produced. The last method is the one used over the past 7 years. But it has been used intermittently and at times on an insufficient scale to bring the desired results. And once the money has been spent we have had no adequate means of keeping it in active circulation.

Unless these things are done and if investment is not promptly made of that section of realized income which goes into the hands of the people who normally will save or invest it, then you have unemployment and depression.

OUR CONDITION TODAY IS WHOLLY DIFFERENT FROM THAT OF THE TWENTIES

I know that in what I am going to say here today I shall be confronted before I get through with someone saying, "Why not go back to what we did in the twenties? We seemed to get along all right in those days. Why not go back and follow along that same policy?" I am going to answer that at this time before I get started on the rest of my remarks.

In the first place, we did not get along all right in the twenties. The reason we did not get along all right was because all through the twenties we were laying the groundwork for the most terrible depression in all the history of this country; namely, the depression of 1929. The collapse of that year was caused by maladjustments which had been accumulating all through the previous 9 years.

The second point is that during the twenties you had four different things that were taking place which constituted avenues of compensation for the failure of savings to go promptly into investment. The first of these was a net increase in the debts of local governments; that is, States and municipalities, of about \$1,000,000,000 a year. This money was mostly spent on local public improvements and public works. This net expansion of local-government debt, totaling about \$9,000,000,000 during the twenties up to 1929, continued until approximately the year 1933, when it started to level off. The debt of local public bodies is now slightly on the decline.

In the second place, the consumers of America had accumulated a total consumers' indebtedness by 1929 of somewhere between \$9,000,000,000 and \$11,000,000,000. They owed that much for goods bought on the installment plan; that is, they had attempted to purchase some \$11,000,000,000 more of goods and services than they had the income to pay for, and had taken those goods off the shelves but never, in fact, were able to pay for them.

In the next place, a lot of foreign bonds were sold, which means there was a lot of money loaned to foreign countries, money that never was paid back but which for the time being constituted a market for goods. In other words, America was able to work like the very devil in order to create a lot of valuable goods to send abroad and not get paid for them, but it did create employment temporarily and a distribution of buying power.

Now, let me show you a couple of charts. I hold in my hand a chart of family dwelling construction. This is 1932, and this is 1939. It shows a steady increase during those years. Look at the difference, however, between the twenties and the thirties. There is where a lot of money now in idle savings went in the twenties. This is the value of building construction, telling the same story. I could go on and show you other examples of the same thing.

We are not in a period comparable to the twenties, Mr. Speaker; we are in a new period which is marked more than anything else by one characteristic; namely, a sharp increase in the output and efficiency per worker both in agriculture and in industry. We can produce more with fewer people employed. But we cannot continue to produce unless pretty much everyone is able to consume his share of national output. We are under the absolute necessity of seeing to it that the standard of living of the American Nation rises in proportion to its power to produce wealth. For good or ill, and I would say on the whole for good, we are not at the moment making a lot of foreign loans, not in anything like the volume they were being made in the twenties.

We cannot simply stop all our governmental efforts and turn this thing loose, because there just simply is not room for enough investment to absorb the funds which now seek investment. Our distribution of income is so heavily weighted in favor of the top one-third of our population that they cannot find places to invest promptly the 20 percent of the total national income which, in a year like 1937, they will save. We save about 20 percent or at any rate 15 percent of our national income. On the basis of a national income of even \$80,000,000,000 we would have to find investment opportunity for about \$19,000,000,000, and it just cannot be done. We just do not need \$19,000,000,000 of new capital goods each year. That amount of money is half the value of all the factories in America. There has got to be more money in the stream of consumer buying power and less in the pools of idle savings in order to enable the remainder of investment funds to be promptly put to work.

Every time a new machine is invented, moreover, we need an additional volume of consumer buying power in circulation to match this increased production. At present we depend on an increase in either public or private debt to get this expansion of our money supply. We should not be in that position when our Nation's power to produce increases; then is the time when our money supply should be increased by direct action of Congress creating that money. We should not, as a Nation, go into debt to the banking system when we need a net addition to consumer buying power to match an increase in production. But to get back to our comparison of the present day with the 1920's.

State and local debt has stopped increasing, and consumers on the whole are not able to expand their debt as they did during the twenties. We find ourselves, therefore, in the position where, unless some other salutary measures are taken, such as a program of taxes and pensions to our older citizens which would, in effect, shift a portion of funds that now seek investment over into active consumer buying power—in the absence of taking that step, in the absence of establishing a truly scientific monetary system which would bring money into circulation in accordance with national needs and not in accordance with purely fortuitous circumstances of a group of people being willing to borrow at interest from the banking system, and the banks being likewise ready to lend, in the absence of taking some of these steps, in the absence of making a constructive use of some of the gold and silver resources that now lie idle in the Federal Treasury as a credit base for a public-works program which might be run on the basis of as little as 1 percent interest, in the absence of doing those things, we are confronted with the necessity that the Federal Government has got to compensate for the failure of investment to be promptly made or else you go deeper into depression, and unemployment continues.

Since last December 1939 the Federal Reserve index of production has declined from 128 points to 104 for the month of March. The rate of decline is just about as sharp as it was in the latter part of 1937.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. O'CONNOR. It has been suggested that we must resort again to increasing our imports and commence to lend again to foreign nations to bring us out of the condition we are in. What has the gentleman to say about that?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. The gentleman has this to say about it. I am in favor of foreign trade as a means of mutual benefit to two nations, one of which can produce certain commodities and the other other commodities so that there is benefit by mutual interchange of needed goods. But I believe it is a confession of failure on our own part when we find it necessary to rely upon shipping valuable commodities out of our country in order to distribute wages to our own people because of those exports instead of being able to bring about a better standard of living for our own people here at home. And I would remind the gentleman of the very remarkable speech made by Mr. Milo Perkins, in Des Moines, Iowa, in which he pointed out that so far as the farmers of America are concerned, their greatest possibility of an expanded market lies in enabling the poorest two-thirds of the American people to buy the food they really need.

Mr. O'CONNOR. I want to say that the gentleman is making a very splendid, convincing, and elaborate argument and I agree with every word he says, but the gentleman would oppose, would he not, the further lending of money to foreign countries until we have put our own country on its feet?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I think the gentleman is right.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. PATMAN. Is it not a fact, though, that the gentleman would welcome loans to foreign countries that are good loans, properly secured, if they are secured and the gentleman feels reasonably certain they would be paid back. That kind of foreign trade the gentleman would be in favor of.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. That is quite a different matter, I will say to the gentleman.

I would like to proceed now, if I may for a few moments without interruption, because I want to get on with my statement.

YEARS 1937 AND 1940 COMPARED

In the year 1937, the Congress was confronted by a decision very similar to the one that it confronts today. In the closing months of 1936 we found an increase in employment. Here is a chart that shows it. Here is 1933, and employment went up through about the middle of 1937 and got above 100, which was the average for 1923 to 1925. At that point we said, "Ah, now we must balance the Budget. Now we almost have gotten the best of this thing, so now is the time to quit." This short-sighted policy, together with another factor that came into the picture at that time—the Social Security Act—caused a sharp decline. I think I can explain that better by saying that manufacturers and producers of goods ordinarily accumulate a certain quantity of inventory. If their inventory becomes a considerable one and if they must look forward to a sharp curtailment of mass buying power on the part of the people, they just let those inventories run off, shut down their plants, and curtail employment. They do not do this to be mean; they do it because they have to. Therefore, when in 1937 it became apparent that not only was it contemplated that W. P. A. employment would be sharply curtailed, but that P. W. A. was to be shut down, and also that there would be a serious deflationary influence from the operation of the Social Security Act, you then had a sharp decline in employment in private industry in 1937. Now, if you will observe the curve at the end of this chart, you will find that the same tendency is indicated for the beginning of 1940, and indeed, between December 1939 and February 1940, employment did decline, according to the Department of Labor, by 1,160,000, part of which, of course, was a seasonal decline. Our main job, however, is to halt that decline now. We can do it.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Yes.

Mr. PATMAN. Does the gentleman remember another factor that he did not mention—the time the curve started down and the country went into a tail spin? Just before that the reserve requirements of the banks were doubled, which was the same as plowing under three or four billion dollars. It was lost.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Yes; and I think also at that time there were other policies that might have been pursued with good effect by the Federal Reserve Board, that were not used. I would point out generally that inflation can never take place so long as increases in monetary supply or velocity are matched by corresponding increases in the production of goods and services.

As far as inventories at the moment are concerned, we find the manufacturing inventories in February at 110.5, compared to 100 for December 1938, and 12 points higher than last June. Wholesale inventories in February were at 118 points, compared to December 1938. If businessmen must look ahead to the Federal Government firing 1,400,000 W. P. A. workers between now and October—I will explain that statement later on—do you think they would maintain these inventories or would they let them run off and cut down production and lay off men? Anybody who can think about it will know. As a matter of fact, since December there has been a net decline in private employment of over 1,000,000 men. I do not know exactly how many, but some people estimate it at a million and a half. Orders on file have declined. Here is a chart that shows that.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. These charts are mostly for heavy-goods industries. I will yield in a moment. We have no P. W. A. program in operation at the moment, though we ought to have, and my speech today would be different if we did have one. We could have one without any particular burden, without 1 cent of burden on the Budget. We could have a program offering loans at 1 percent to public bodies for public works—for schools, hospitals, and the like. We could have that if the Federal Government stopped hoarding some \$4,000,000,000 of money, which it is not using today. There is \$1,600,000,000 of idle silver seignorage in the Treasury. There is the \$2,000,000,000 stabilization fund, of which only \$200,000,000 has ever been used. Assuming that \$500,000,000 were left in the stabilization fund, that is a total of \$3,100,000,000 which might readily be used as a credit base. In addition, there is \$280,000,000 of completely idle gold, to say nothing of the Government gold against which the Federal Reserve banks have been given gold-certificate credits, and a working balance of over a billion dollars in the Treasury. It seems to me that we might make use of some of the monetary resources. The people have paid for them; why not use them for the people's benefit?

I would not be speaking as I am today except that we have failed to pass legislation that would have given us a monetary system readily responsive to the Nation's needs; we have gone along with a seriously deflationary social-security program, seeking to build up a huge reserve instead of passing a national pension system that would operate on a pay-as-you-go basis, paying out promptly all the tax money it takes in.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Yes.

Mr. PATMAN. The gentleman brought out an interesting point the other day, and I hope that he develops it more fully now, as to how much of this money in the Treasury could be used. There is a general fund and a stabilization fund, and I believe it was shown that there were about \$3,000,000,000 hoarded in the Treasury that could be used now for W. P. A. or anything else of that kind.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I think it is at least that much. There is \$1,642,000,000, approximately, of silver seignorage against which there has been no currency issued, and in the stabilization fund there is a total of \$2,000,000,000, of which only \$200,000,000 has ever been used. A billion and a half might readily be used for constructive purposes. There is also nearly \$300,000,000, I believe, of completely free gold, and, as the gentleman suggests, a very large working balance of, I believe, over \$1,000,000,000.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Yes.

Mr. RANKIN. Does not the gentleman think it is better to restore prosperity to our own people than to stabilize the currency of foreign countries?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I do; and at this present moment we might have a long-range program of public works, that might be set up on a basis of approved projects, which might be available at the time of unemployment, so that men could be put to work when necessary, so that we would have it on a stable basis. We have the monetary reserve to do that. That is only one part of the answer I would like to make to the gentleman.

Mr. RANKIN. The program we are following is extremely deflationary.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. It is, in my opinion.

Mr. RANKIN. We are borrowing money from the rich and giving it to the poor, for the rest of the American people to give back with compound interest. That not only kills initiative, but it also depresses prices. We demonetize silver and demonetize gold. We have our gold buried in the ground and our silver almost in the same condition. If we would remonetize both gold and silver on a ratio of something like 15 or 16 to 1 and issue currency against this gold and put it in circulation, it would remonetize silver all over the world and start foreign nations which are not at war to trading with us. That would restore farm commodity prices almost overnight and would break this deadlock. Then men would find their own jobs. They would go back to their own farms

and their own homes and not be seeking the relief rolls. Until we do that, we might as well understand that we are going to be in this log jam that we are in today, and public spending will continue.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I thank the gentleman from Mississippi very much. Now, speaking of deflationary influences, I would just like to point out—I know the reasons for it and why it is done and everything else, but the fact remains that in the current year of 1940 the social-security system will tax away from the people \$1,200,000,000 more than will be paid out in benefits. That is for the purpose of building up a reserve; but the point is that unless that \$1,200,000,000 is compensated for some way by additional spending on the part of the Government, which amount must, under our present monetary system, be borrowed, then you have got into a deflationary influence there that is most serious from the standpoint of our need for a proper balance between the consumer buying power and the power to produce. That is the reason why I believe, frankly, we should have a national system of pensions based upon the kind of taxes that will reduce the total volume of now idle money.

Mr. PATMAN. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I yield.

Mr. PATMAN. Will the gentleman develop the unemployment-insurance taxation? Would you have another system of raising the money for that?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I would raise the benefits first of all. But the difficulty is that only the States can take that action. I personally believe, also, that there is too much money being set aside for administration. I cannot understand why 10 percent is necessary, but I am a layman on that and I do not know for certain about that, and perhaps I should not say anything about it. But in general I would say that the benefits from unemployment insurance should be raised. That is a State matter, however.

Mr. PATMAN. I mean the taxes; the tax to raise that money. Would you adopt another method for raising the money or would you continue the one we have now?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I think the tax on pay rolls for unemployment insurance, as well as old-age insurance, is essentially a deflationary tax. As a matter of fact, we are taxing pay rolls and spending the money on general Government expenses. Sound tax policy would indicate an opposite system.

Mr. PATMAN. I agree with the gentleman.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. But on unemployment insurance I would say this, in general: I think that at the moment the most important thing would be for the States to raise the benefits, because many a man is worse off because he gets it than if he did not get it, because it makes him ineligible for other work programs. We cannot correct that, but the States can correct it.

On the matter of old-age pensions, we should have a different form of taxation, and one which would meet this central problem I am talking about, namely, the unbalance between consumer buying power, on the one hand, and production on the other—the inability of our people to buy what can so easily be produced.

W. P. A. ONLY AGENCY NOW AVAILABLE

One agency remains today which we can use to do the immediate job of starting employment on the upward road again. Here is the chart of industrial production for 1937 and for 1940. In both years a drop in employment shows the same proposition—sloughing off there and sloughing off here. We have one agency that can be used to check this tendency before it becomes serious, as it did in 1937, and that is the W. P. A. Yet here is what we plan to do.

I come to you with a brief today not only for those W. P. A. families, hundreds of whom I know, who are good people, people who only want to keep their kids in school, who only want to work for a living instead of being on relief or the dole. People talk about this being a dole program. It is not a dole program. It is an opportunity for people to earn a living instead of being put on the dole. I come to you not only with a brief for that group of people, but with a brief

for the whole economic system of this country at this moment. I come to you with an appeal to keep these people working in order to stiffen consumer demand. If we wait longer, we will be hearing speeches about how "hunger is not debatable," and we will be passing an emergency bill to feed people when it is too late, and it will cost us a lot more money after we get through than if we act now.

In 1937 we waited, and in 1938 we came in with something like a \$4,000,000,000 program. The time to cut these programs is when these people actually go back to work in private industry and not when somebody thinks maybe they are going to go back. How many of us know what this schedule of cuts on W. P. A. contemplates? It contemplates the following: 200,000 off in April; 300,000 off in May; 200,000 off in June. That is the end of this fiscal year. Seven hundred thousand heads of families to be laid off at a time when private employment is declining and not increasing.

PROGRAM FOR NEXT FISCAL YEAR

We must put people to work, for private industry is not taking up the slack. If we are to have a sound program, we had better increase those rolls and not cut them down. At least we must keep them where they are. And now let us look ahead. The figure of the Budget for next year, \$1,000,000,000 for W. P. A. next year, would employ only 1,350,000 as against an average of 2,000,000 for this year. It means an average cut of 650,000.

Now, unless we keep up the employment for the balance of this year, there will be only a million and a half employed at the end of this coming June, and if the \$1,000,000,000 Budget figure for next year is not changed, W. P. A. will have to cut another 600,000 or 700,000 off between June 30 and the trough of employment in the late summer in order to have any expansion of the rolls possible in the coming winter. What we are really contemplating, unless this picture is changed by Congress, is a reduction of the W. P. A. employees by 1,400,000 between now and the end of the summer. We cannot do this thing, Mr. Speaker.

WHERE WILL THE MONEY COME FROM?

Certainly the least we can do is to prevent the laying off of one single person between now and the end of the fiscal year. To do this will cost \$86,800,000. That is all it will cost us, but where are we going to get the money? I will tell you about that.

Mr. RANKIN. I would get the money.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I will come to that in a moment.

Mr. RANKIN. I would issue it against this gold.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I thank the gentleman for the contribution, and I am not in disagreement with him, I will say that; but I want to show that there is more than one way of doing it and no excuse for not doing it. I will tell you various ways it could be done. I have already introduced a bill to do it. It would be this. There are some industries that have benefited very greatly from the war situation—a few, not very many, but a few. Agriculture has been hurt, fruit and vegetables have been hurt, tobacco has been hurt, even wheat has been hurt, and other peacetime industries. I think it is fair for us to levy a special tax on war excess profits in order that the burden of raising this revenue should be better distributed as between those who benefit from wartime profits and those who are hurt by war. That bill would provide some relief. In other words, I just want to say that I am not afraid to take my medicine on the tax side of this thing if it is necessary.

Mr. PATRICK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Very briefly, but I have not much time left.

Mr. PATRICK. Would it not be tremendously difficult, if not almost impossible, to determine who was hurt and who was not hurt, between ordinary profits and excess profits?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Not if we would follow this bill and say we would take normal profits as profits made in a base period of 4 or 5 years. A base period would be fixed in which normal profits would be determined. The tax would

not apply say to any profits below 5 percent, 6 percent, or 7 percent, in any case, and it would fall only on the increase over and above normal profits of corporations. Another way of getting the money, however, is this hoarded money in the Treasury that we spoke about awhile ago. Another way is that current tax revenues according to the best estimate that we can get hold of are going to run about \$400,000,000 ahead of the original estimates. The \$86,000,000 required to carry the W. P. A. rolls along at their present strength would be less than one-quarter of the estimated increase of revenue derived from income-tax sources and from customs. No; if Congress permits these lay-offs, it cannot give the excuse that it did not have the money.

Over a period of time we have run on the basis of employing about 25 percent of the unemployed on W. P. A. I read in the morning's paper that the A. F. of L. estimates the unemployed at the present time at about 10,500,000, if my memory serves me correctly. According to the basis that we have followed in the past, that would mean over 2,500,000 people on W. P. A. As a matter of fact, we have about 2,300,000. And we are planning to cut it down to 900,000 before next fall.

WE NEED A CONSISTENT POLICY

I think I have made my position abundantly clear. I want to look at this thing fundamentally. I do not want the Congress to continually find itself in a position where it must suddenly decide that we have got to expand W. P. A., or having done so for a period, then to decide again all of a sudden that we have got to cut it down. What I am anxious to do is to get to the bottom of the fundamental problem, the fundamental reasons why we have this unemployment problem and try to work in a way that will result in a well-reasoned program that will be a permanent answer to it.

So I do not believe that any of us, regardless of what his political opinion may be, can afford to lay off these 1,400,000 American heads of families. I do not think we would be doing a fair thing by the businessmen, by the farmers, by those W. P. A. workers, by any other workers, or anybody else; and I ask you, therefore, to maintain these rolls where they are now for the balance of this fiscal year. Meanwhile we must find out once for all what is the real cause of unemployment, how we should act on taxes, old-age pensions, agriculture, public works, and many other matters to help solve it. Let us analyze the effect of the social-security program and see how different would be the effect of a national pension system paying out as it took in and operating to shift money out of idle pools into active consumers' hands. Let us think through this central problem of money and exchange and see whether it is not after all reasonable to say that if we have so-called surplus-farm commodities already piled up and several million people who need to eat them, that after all it would be right, it would be just, and it would be fair, particularly since those farm commodities sell today for a price below what is fair and below what is parity, to use the constitutional right of Congress to put sufficient money into circulation to enable those farm commodities to be moved. Such an expansive policy to be followed until such time and only until such time as farm prices are restored to a parity basis.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Has the gentleman given any consideration to the local responsibility that ought to be assumed in the administration of the W. P. A.? I have in mind that in many of the States throughout the country the Federal Government ratio of expenditure for direct relief runs from 95 to 99 percent of the total cost. I have further in mind the fact that in many, many States of the Union they spend less money for direct relief even than some cities in my own State. What has the gentleman to say about that?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I will say in the first place that what the gentleman says does not hold true in my State.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. That is true.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. We have perhaps taken care over a period of time of approximately as many employable unemployed through State funds as were on W. P. A. There are other States where this has not been done, but I am told that if the rate of taxation in general in the State of Ohio,

for example, were as high as the rate of taxation in the State of Mississippi, the State of Ohio could raise four times the revenue that it is raising now. What I mean is this: One reason why some of the States do not pay more is because there is not the wealth to tax. For my part I believe that for the welfare of the United States as a whole, and certainly for the welfare of my own State, one of the biggest jobs is to get a better spread of prosperity throughout this Nation.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. The gentleman thinks that in a State where there is no income tax there is an inability to pay? Does he believe where there is widespread real-estate exemptions there is an inability to pay? Does he believe where industrial conditions have consistently improved during the last 10 years there is an inability to pay?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Not necessarily.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. That exists in many States of the Union.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. The gentleman may be right. And now in conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I would like to recite just a bit of history.

In 1937, on May 20, I said this in the House:

The President has stated the thing most necessary for continued recovery and betterment is consumer purchasing power. I predict that if this Congress appropriates a billion or a billion and a half dollars, either one, but fails to appropriate more than either of these figures, we will be laying the ground work for the next depression. Not a penny less than \$2,200,000,000 must be appropriated to keep W. P. A. employment where it is now, and if you want money for P. W. A., the amount ought to be \$2,500,000,000.

We did not appropriate \$2,200,000,000. We appropriated \$1,500,000,000, and a few months later the recession began.

This year, on January 24, I said in the House:

No. I am frank to say that I believe that, under present circumstances, unless some of the things are done which I am going to talk about right now, it is necessary to keep up employment of our people—on public works, if necessary—to at least the degree it was last year. I would keep every young person in America busy. Therefore I do not agree with the Budget. I think it is altogether possible that if we make these drastic cuts we will have another decline like we did in 1937, with the consequent necessity of spending more money in the end than if at this moment we seized unemployment by the scruff of the neck and said: "We are going to do the job that has to be done. We are going to actually put to work American people who are not at work."

I have asked this time to repeat that warning.

If you do not like W. P. A. let us find a better method of dealing with this problem. I have said and I believe there are better methods.

But until those other methods are actually in operation we have no right to deny a minimum of life and decency to 1,400,000 American families in the next few months—no right to cut W. P. A. employment from 2,300,000 to 900,000 in about 7 short months. And that is what the present schedule calls for.

Either you must join with us in our conference on unemployment and help the 70 members who are working through it to develop the fundamental answer to unemployment or else—ladies and gentlemen of the House—you must change that schedule and find the money to provide more jobs for these unemployed people who have already over a 10-year period paid a very very heavy price for the failure of us here in Washington to solve the unemployment problem more quickly.

America has never lost a battle yet. She is not going to lose this one now. There will arise, I firmly believe, a new consecration among us, a new devotion to duty and to our country and to every last person in it. The difference between right and wrong will become more clear and here and there throughout the land will arise men of vision who will begin to say with conviction, "This way is the will of God for America."

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include certain excerpts.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN]?

There was no objection.

Mr. HAWKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a resolution adopted by the Wisconsin Association of Real Estate Brokers.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. HAWKS]?

There was no objection.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES

Mr. FADDIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FADDIS]?

There was no objection.

Mr. FADDIS. Mr. Speaker, I am sure we are all indebted to the gentleman from California for his efforts to produce a solution for our problem of unemployment, as, indeed, we are to everyone else in the House of Representatives who is working on this problem. I am sure we all recognize it as the gravest problem which confronts the Nation today—a problem the magnitude of which makes it necessary that we get down to hard and fast fundamental facts and devise some common-sense method of coping with this problem.

We have had it with us now for some 10 years, and it is now time that we should be able to profit by the experience we have had—collect our many ideas together, dispense with all hysteria and sentimentalism, and get down and work out some practical solution. When I think of the billions of dollars we have spent in the last 7 or 8 years on W. P. A., and think that all of this money has left almost nothing permanent behind it, I feel very much discouraged. When I make this statement I mean that we have spent all this money and indulged in all of this expenditure, but we have not devised any system whatsoever to make those who are unemployed or on W. P. A. any more able to care for themselves than they were before we spent this money. Very little of it has been spent for any real, permanent good.

Mr. Speaker, if we are going to solve the problem of unemployment, we must solve it in some manner that does not fasten the unemployed on the public pay roll for their existence. We cannot forever continue to take money from those who have and give it to those who have not. Soon we will have only the have-nots. I believe we must go into the homes of the unemployed in the United States and make an estimate of the capabilities to be found there. We will find there a certain percentage of unemployed people who came from the farms. Certainly some means should be devised to return those people to a piece of land whereby they will be enabled to raise at least a part of their livelihood in the way of food. I recognize quite well that it is impossible to do this with all of the unemployed. Many people have said they should all be put back on the farms, but such a blanket movement would be no solution. There are a certain number of these unemployed who originally came from farms, and they can get along on the farms if they are put back there. They can raise enough to eat, or at least a good portion of what they will need to eat. The money used to put them back there would not be money thrown away. It would have a permanent and beneficial effect. On the other hand, there is a certain class of these people who, if put back on the farm, would have to have a high-priced expert with every family to prevent them from starving to death on the farm. Obviously, their return to the farm would be poor economy, and some other solution must be worked out in their case. To start with those who came from the farm would be a step in the right direction.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FADDIS. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I am deeply interested in what the gentleman says, and I am with him. I wonder if he would include a reclamation program as a part of the thing he is suggesting, and I wonder what he would think about our approaching this problem of soil conservation in perhaps a more vigorous way than we have, with the possibility of enabling some of these people to go to work on soil

conservation in some sections of the country with a view to improving the land that they might themselves go onto.

Mr. FADDIS. In answer to the gentleman's question, I would be willing to go along on a proposition of that kind if it were undertaken on a hard and fast common-sense basis and not from the viewpoint of putting these people indefinitely on the public pay rolls, working around with soil until they wore it out. In other words, if the program would include putting them on a piece of land where they could raise their own living in the meantime, and then, in order to give them extra cash for clothing, amusement, and incidentals, let them work on soil conservation, all right; but if the program was purely a matter of putting these people on the public pay roll to work at soil conservation, no. That would be worse than the present program.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I believe the gentleman is right. May I ask one more question? I should like to know what the gentleman's opinion is of the Wheeler-Jones farm credit bill in this connection, and what his opinion is of the bill of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PETERSON] relating to farm homesteads?

Mr. FADDIS. That would be almost too much to answer at the present time, I may say to the gentleman.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FADDIS. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. KNUTSON. I am in thorough sympathy with what the gentleman is saying. I have felt for some time—as a matter of fact, for the last 5 or 6 years—that if we had taken the money we have spent without bringing about any permanent benefits and had acquired farms around the centers of population, dividing the farms into 5-acre tracts, where the people could keep a cow, maybe a pig or two, and a few chickens, and raise some potatoes, and be partially self-sustaining, they could always get part-time labor in the towns. It happens that I come from a community where we have a large granite industry, and that is part-time work. The men are not employed the year around. If these granite cutters lived on such 5-acre tracts, with what they earn in the granite sheds and the quarries they would be living on top of the world and, as far as they are concerned, relief would be solved for all eternity.

Mr. FADDIS. I agree with the distinguished gentleman, and that is exactly what I should like to see started. For instance, let me use a personal illustration in saying that you can put some of these people back on the farm and others you cannot. Take myself, for instance. I was raised on a farm. If I had to go back to the farm and the cow got hide-bound I would know what was the matter with her. If the chickens got the roup, I would know what to do. If the cutworms were after the corn, I would know what was the matter and have an idea of what to do. But there are other people who, if you would put them on a piece of land of that kind, would be utterly and helplessly lost. You would have to provide entirely too much assistance to people of that kind to enable them to get along well on a piece of land to make the matter practical. Therefore, before any system of that kind could be put into effect, it would be necessary to make a thorough inventory of the unemployed and classify them in order to determine just where you could put them so they could help themselves.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. FADDIS. I yield.

Mr. KNUTSON. I notice in discussing the relief problem here on the floor that many Members labor under the impression that everybody would go back on the farm. I know people who would rather live in town on half rations than go out and work on a farm at full rations, because their inclination is not that way. However, if you would locate them on the outskirts of a town, where they could walk in and see a movie in the evening, or perhaps visit with friends in town, they would not feel that they were isolated far out in the country. This is a very important angle that is often overlooked. We are not all alike. Many of us would not like to go out on a farm, and would not be happy out there. They would feel they were cut off from everything. Yet

they would be thoroughly happy on a small tract of land which they could work by hand in the evenings and in their spare time.

Mr. FADDIS. I quite agree with the gentleman.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FADDIS. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. Let me say to the gentleman from Minnesota that he is talking back in the "fallow candle" days. We now have rural electrification. We are taking cheap electricity out to the farmers of this country, and providing them with every convenience that you have in the towns without the noise and the taxes and other adverse influences from which they would like to get away. Consequently, there are more people moving back to the farm now. The inclination to move back to the farm or out to the rural sections is today stronger than it has ever been in the history of the country.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. FADDIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for one brief observation?

Mr. FADDIS. I yield.

Mr. KNUTSON. May I say to the gentleman from Mississippi that there are a great many people who, if you took them away from the noise, would feel they were out of everything. They would miss it.

Mr. RANKIN. We take them the noise over the radio.

Mr. ALLEN of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FADDIS. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. ALLEN of Pennsylvania. The gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS] in his address a moment ago made the statement that the total national income either had to be spent on consumers' goods or invested in capital goods, or the amount withheld measured the amount of goods not purchased, which resulted in ultimate unemployment. Is not our problem here to determine why vast sums are not being invested in capital goods?

Mr. FADDIS. That is true. Capital goods are the goods that really create the employment with which we wish to take up the slack.

Mr. ALLEN of Pennsylvania. Exactly; and these superficial panaceas, such as pump priming, will never get to the root of the evil.

Mr. FADDIS. That is true, and if the gentleman will permit, right in line with his remarks I may say that I am satisfied that we in the Congress of the United States must get down to a proper understanding of the fundamentals which govern our economic relations, both foreign and domestic, if we are ever to solve our pressing problems. We must give less attention to details and be moved more by reason than by hysteria. If we master the fundamental principles governing our economic life, such details as unemployment will take care of themselves. They are the result of the lack of understanding of fundamentals.

Mr. GIFFORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FADDIS. I yield.

Mr. GIFFORD. I simply want to observe that the gentleman was reassured, was he not, that rural electrification had taken care of farm problems.

Mr. FADDIS. Of course, we all understand the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] is very enthusiastic about rural electrification, and sometimes I wonder if his enthusiasm in that respect does not equal the enthusiasm of the ultra visionaries who wish to solve this problem by putting everyone who is unemployed on the public pay roll. But, Mr. Speaker, if we are to solve this problem we must do as I stated before; we must make a thorough analysis of the capabilities of those who are unemployed. Those whose capabilities would permit them to be returned to a piece of land whereby they could earn part of their living should be returned to a piece of land. We must also return those who have capabilities along other lines to some form of employment whereby they can

take care of themselves, at least part of the time. We must work out some program which will take the unemployed from the dole and the W. P. A. and make them self-supporting citizens. I realize, and everyone else, I am sure, realizes, that when we undertake to put such a program as this into effect, we are going to run into objections from the organized farmers, and if we attempt to put some of these people into a sort of semiprivate industry whereby they can support themselves, we are going to run into trouble with organized labor.

So there will be two stumbling blocks in the road of any program of this kind, but if it is to be solved, if the unemployed are to be taken off the backs of the taxpayers of the United States, as they must be eventually, or the financial structure of this Nation will collapse, we will have to sit down and work out a program which will be mutually beneficial and agreeable to the taxpayers of the United States, to the farmers, and to the groups of organized labor of this Nation.

Mr. HAWKS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FADDIS. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. HAWKS. Then will it not be one of the primary objects of Members of Congress to keep in mind the welfare of all of the people of the country rather than to run to cover every time one of these pressure groups starts working on us?

Mr. FADDIS. That is exactly true; and I believe right now that pressure groups are the most dangerous foes of democracy. They work only for their own selfish interests. [Applause.]

Mr. GIFFORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FADDIS. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. GIFFORD. I just want to say that the gentleman is sound and he has my deep sympathy because, as you know, you only have 20 on this side of the House who think the way you do. The gentleman understands that, does he not?

Mr. FADDIS. I know there are a great many on this side of the House that I could wish thought as I do. Perhaps, I am wrong, but I have always believed I am right.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FADDIS. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I just want to say that so far as I am personally concerned, what I said here today is not the result of any activities of any pressure group at all, but simply represents my own thinking on the subject.

Mr. HAWKS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FADDIS. I yield.

Mr. HAWKS. I did not mean my statement as any reflection on the gentleman from California, because I have always felt he is speaking his own mind. I have never agreed with him on most of his philosophies; in fact, I am absolutely opposed to them, but there was no personal reflection upon the gentleman in the statement I made.

Mr. FADDIS. I am sure the gentleman from Wisconsin expresses the belief of every Member of the House in that respect. No one doubts the sincerity of the gentleman from California.

Now, Mr. Speaker, in conclusion I plead today for less hysteria, less sentimentalism, and less selfishness in this question of unemployment. It is our primary national problem. It has been amply proven by 7 years' experience that it is permanent, not temporary, and must therefore have a permanent and not a temporary solution. Our experience has proven that W. P. A. is only a makeshift and no solution. We must get together and work it out on a common-sense basis, by making it possible for everyone to be self-supporting by means of the only method the world ever knew—production. We must work it out with the idea in mind of helping both the unemployed and the employed. We must work it out along the ideas of Americanism and not in response of the wishes of any or all of the many pressure groups in this Nation. We must function as statesmen, and when we do so we will find the answer. [Applause.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. D'ALESSANDRO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

Mr. D'ALESSANDRO. Mr. Speaker, the American people are determined now more than ever to abide by the wise advice given the Nation in the days of its infancy by its first President, the immortal George Washington. He warned us to beware of foreign alliances and entanglements. The present Congress is in complete agreement with that principle. I find an overwhelming sentiment against foreign involvements and alliances. I know I speak the sentiment of the vast majority of the Members of Congress when I say that the maintenance of peace is the cornerstone of our national policy. Unless called on to defend our country, this Nation will remain at peace. We are agreed that we will not enter into the quarrels of other nations. Yet we are all of one mind, that we will defend our shores, our lives, our liberties against foreign invasion.

We will not invite trouble to our land, but trouble may come without our making. Finland made every honorable attempt by peaceful means to avoid attack, but the Communist army marched against her. Poland was content to live within its borders at peace with the world, yet from the east and from the west it found itself invaded and crushed by the dictatorships—its liberties gone, its citizens condemned to lives of serfdom, its religion prostituted and destroyed. Czechoslovakia, a nation peopled by a proud and noble race, a nation desiring and asking nothing more than the opportunity to live its life in peaceful industry, found itself, too, taken over by a dictatorship.

We are living in a chaotic world. Who knows what the trend of events in Europe may be? Who can say the Communists will be content with their conquest of Finland and Poland? Without our people realizing what has been going on, the "red" dictator has been at work in our midst these many years. The Communist Party, professing Americanism, but accepting its orders and instructions from Moscow, has been boring from within. The Communists have entered the teaching role in our schools and colleges. Diligently the "red" agitator has been spreading his teachings of class hatred and strife.

In the words of a distinguished religious leader and citizen of Baltimore, the purpose of communism is not to keep the poor contented and happy but to create discontentment and to keep it steadily growing. The worst possible thing in the world for Communists is contentment. They breed on discontent.

The time has come in America for Americans to awake to what is going on about them. We who love freedom of opportunity, religious liberty, and political rights must realize that within and without there stand powerful forces that would destroy our American institutions. Little do some of us realize the insidious foreign influences and propaganda that are active all about us.

Everything that we have been taught from infancy to hold dear is held up to scorn, ridicule, and hatred. The family and the home, the Communist would destroy. Were the Soviet to succeed from without, or triumph by a successful revolution from within, Christianity would be banished from American life. The religions of our fathers—Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish—would meet the fate religion has met in Soviet Russia. The churches would be turned into halls for riotous living. The holy men and women of religious vocations would be violated and butchered.

Ours is the duty to make it plain to the foreign agitator that there is no place in America for him. If he does not like the American way, let him return to the place he came from. The foreign agitator can be curbed only if our people will exercise the eternal vigilance which is always the price of liberty.

To guard against the dangers from without is the task of the President and Congress. I am happy to say that Congress

is alive to its obligations. It realizes that the surest guaranty of security for America is an America adequately prepared to defend its liberties. No foreign nation will be likely to attack us if it realizes we are prepared to ward off attack.

Modern warfare is not a mere matter of calling up a citizens' army. It is not a matter of a month or two of preparation. Adequate defense means first a navy equal to any other navy in the world. I am happy to say the President and Congress have done and are doing nobly to create such a navy, one that in a short time will be the pride and joy and the security of every American.

Likewise, the army of modern warfare requires long training, an efficient officer personnel, modern equipment in tanks, guns, and shells. Such an army cannot spring into being overnight. Therefore, I am happy to tell you that the President and Congress are alive to the needs of the Army.

There is no hysterical preparation for war. Hysteria and scare, the Congress has carefully avoided. But it has set in motion the machinery that will give us the nucleus for a sufficient Army if we are called upon to defend ourselves.

The American air force a short time back was far inferior in numbers and equipment to the air forces of other nations. Here, too, we have realized our shortcoming. With great vigor we are creating an air force worthy of the greatness of America. Shortly our air force will be large enough to beat off any force that might be sent against us.

Adequate defense is the watchword. Let us build to the point required for our safety and security. For adequate defense we must build and build promptly.

The scientists, it has been said, measure space by the distances of stars; the dictators measure distances on this globe by the range of their bombing planes. Though America is determined to remain neutral and at peace with the world, it cannot close its eyes to what is going on about it. The only neutral that can feel safe in its desire for peace is the neutral that is ready and able to defend itself. The only plea for peace that the war-mad dictators will respect is a peace backed with battle for battle, bomber for bomber, tank for tank, gun for gun. This is the kind of preparedness that the American people are entitled to have. This is the kind of preparedness the President and Congress are now undertaking to provide for our peace-loving nation. It is our surest bulwark against war. [Applause.]

Mr. MURDOCK of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 minutes and to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MURDOCK of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, I also listened with great interest to the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS] who spoke a few moments ago. I rose once to question him, but saw that he had been so interrupted that he had too little time. I am taking just a moment now to express my firm belief that he is fundamentally right in the views he expressed. I might disagree with him in some detail, but not to any great extent. As I understood the gentleman from California, we cannot long continue to borrow from the rich to feed the poor, although his heart and mine are in sympathy with the mass of the poor who must be taken care of. There must be, and there is another way. Fundamentally we must revise not only our economic system, but our financial system, so as to do some long-range planning for this thing and not depend upon shots in the arm, these hypodermic injections which we have been using so frequently.

However, I do not condemn hypodermic injections absolutely, either financial or physical. A physician who goes into a hospital and says he will never resort to hypodermic injections, or to the use of drugs because his patient is apt to become addicted to the same, is making a sad mistake, and is showing inhumanity. There is, of course, danger of a patient becoming addicted to the use of drugs when he is carelessly treated for his health. So may our Nation, by these shots in the arm, lead some of our people to become addicted to help from the Government. We must watch out that we

do not pauperize our people. I fear that, and I want to avoid that.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURDOCK of Arizona. Yes; I shall be glad to yield.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Does the gentleman feel that in justice to what has been done in the last few years it should be pointed out that the borrowing which the Government has done has been merely to compensate for the failure of private debt to be contracted during those years, which under our present monetary system is the means we depend upon to bring money into circulation.

Mr. MURDOCK of Arizona. The gentleman is right; that is the way we have brought money into circulation and I feel there ought to be other means of bringing money into circulation.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. But that is the explanation of the Government's increase in debt.

Mr. MURDOCK of Arizona. My understanding is that a capitalistic system of society where free enterprise is permitted—which is a system which we have and want to protect—requires borrowing. Therefore an interest-bearing debt is a characteristic feature of our economic society. Our national debt has now reached the point where we are beginning to feel concerned, but I am less concerned than some of my colleagues, when I think of the purpose for which this debt was created.

Textbooks on economics have long taught that it is the business of government to embark upon a spending and building program to furnish employment whenever the periodic depressions of the business cycle hit us, and private employment is reduced. If that was good economic doctrine in classical theory, why is not it good actual practice? And that, as I conceive it, is exactly what we have done.

The gentleman from California will recall that he and I listened 2 hours one evening recently to a distinguished scholar from Sweden who told us that his people believed in balancing the Budget, but that they had found out that it was not necessary to balance it annually. He said they were satisfied to balance it according to each business cycle. There is much food for thought there. I am in favor of our balancing the Budget according to business cycle rather than according to year.

Those who appear so desperately alarmed about our national indebtedness and fearful as to who will pay it and bear the interest burden might do well to consider that the total interest-bearing indebtedness for the country, public and private, is no greater now—indeed, it is less—than the total was in 1929. The difference is that there is now more Government borrowing and lending and less private lending than in 1929. Just so long as we have the American scheme of things, capital will be needed, borrowing will be necessary, and there must be an interest burden. Personally, I would prefer that most of the capital be furnished by private sources and the interest payments necessitated thereby go to private citizens. However, I should want that to be a natural and logical function of our economic and business system and not because of a monopolistic control by any special group. I do not believe that we ought to have a national debt, an interest-bearing debt, merely so some of our wealthy citizens can be coupon clippers.

Alexander Hamilton was of the school that believed a national debt is a national blessing. I can follow his reasoning. I can conceive that a national debt sometimes can be a national blessing, and believe it was in the early days of the Republic; but, on the other hand, I can conceive of a national debt—and we are approaching that situation now—being a menace. Perhaps we have just about reached the point where we do not want to go further into debt. Therefore, in order to help the country rather than to satisfy the desires of the lending class, we must seek some other way of financing that part of the program which the Government must necessarily carry on.

However, I am in agreement thoroughly with one or two remarks made just ahead of me—that it is our job now to find

employment for our unemployed in private industry. Really that is why I have asked for this time. A businessman said to me when I was home—and he is my banker, and a glass-eyed individual, at least he was glass-eyed on one or two occasions when I have visited him—that we ought to do something for the small-business man to help him be an employer; we have helped everybody else under heaven, and why not help the small-business man. I agree with him; and although this is not the chief explanation of what he thought ought to be done, I believe that a large part of the unemployment in the State of Arizona would vanish if mining could be resumed in the proper way. There is a great area highly mineralized; there is hidden wealth lying under the ground that ought to be taken out. There are 4,000 members of the small-mine operators in Arizona who have claims and who want to go to work, but these 4,000 small-mine operators have little or no capital. We have come to the aid of the railroads, the building trades, and the farmers, but we have done nothing for the development of mining, and there are about a dozen States in this country where mining is the basic industry. Mining is a hazardous venture, but is it more hazardous than fire, automobile, or marine insurance? Mining is one industry to which all other industries look for materials. Even farming is no more basically necessary than the taking of wealth from the earth, and yet no encouragement, aside from producing the precious metals, has been given our miners. To do two things at once, the Government could stimulate the mining industry and solve the unemployment problem.

Well, you say, "Why don't these mining men go to Wall Street and borrow, or why don't they go to Phoenix and borrow?" They cannot do so for several reasons. The one thing they need is to bring more capital into the mining industry. These men are entrepreneurs in the mining game, if you will allow that expression. These are private owners, and they want to get capital whereby they can go ahead and develop mines as they did 20 or 30 years ago. That is true not only in the State of Arizona, but it is true throughout the West. I believe that a wise policy on the part of this Government to aid such small-business men would give employment to thousands. That would be one of my suggestions.

Mr. FADDIS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURDOCK of Arizona. I yield.

Mr. FADDIS. I am interested in the gentleman's statement and I want to advance my thought in that connection. I said a moment ago that I believed we paid too little attention to fundamentals and too much attention to details. Now the gentleman is mentioning a problem in connection with the mining industry. Certainly the gentleman recognizes this fact, that in order to have an outlet for the products of those miners there must be a market?

Mr. MURDOCK of Arizona. Exactly. That is one of the essentials.

Mr. FADDIS. So the first thing we must do in this country is to restore confidence in the American institutions and in our time-honored economic system until it will produce a market for the products of the mine. Of all industries, mining is so dreadfully expensive labor that you must have a ready market for the products of the mine in order to produce them.

Mr. MURDOCK of Arizona. I may say to the gentleman that his State furnishes such a market, but I know one way to improve it. The gentleman will recall how strenuously he labored to get authorization and appropriation for a stock pile of the strategic minerals. His great objective was to lay in a supply of such as quickly as possible as an emergency proposition. The gentleman is aware that the great steel industry of Pennsylvania must have these same strategic minerals and metals, such as manganese and tungsten. The gentleman's State will serve as a ready market for all of these that we can produce. In safety for our country, the gentleman will admit we ought to develop the needed supply at home and not depend upon foreign sources.

[Here the gavel fell.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. FADDIS, Mr. VAN ZANDT, and Mr. PATRICK by unanimous consent were granted permission to revise and extend their own remarks in the RECORD.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, I am in thorough accord with the remarks made by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FADDIS]. It is encouraging to hear Members of the House, regardless of which side of the aisle they may represent, talk along such practical lines.

In the last 7 years we have spent \$22,108,454,024.98 for relief and recovery. I believe it is safe to say that we are no farther along today on the road to recovery than we were when the program was set up back in 1933. We cannot continue to carry this tremendous burden indefinitely. Already taxes have reached a point where they are acting as a brake on recovery and have lowered our living standard. Further unnecessary expenditures, of course, will be reflected in increasing those taxes and reducing the amount paid to the needy. Our aim should be to find a permanent cure for the unemployment that afflicts us at the present time. Today one out of every six and one-half persons is out of work and 6,000,000 of our youth have never had a steady job.

I have no sympathy with those who would have us believe that one-sixth of our people are on the relief rolls permanently. They do not want to stay on relief. They want jobs. I would rather take an optimistic view of it, that as yet we have but scratched the surface in our country's development. A large majority of those out of work would gladly take a job if it could be found. The thing that we need above everything else, as the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FADDIS] so well pointed out, is to restore confidence on the part of those who are engaged in business and who have money to invest.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KNUTSON. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. I am in thorough agreement with the gentleman's statement. Would the gentleman desire to express his views briefly on the inducement for capital to invest in productive enterprise through a decrease of the higher surtaxes that we have on our income taxes?

Mr. KNUTSON. Leading economists are of the opinion that our present surtax rates have already passed beyond the point of diminishing returns. In other words, they believe we could get more revenue with modified rates. This view has been held by former Secretaries of the Treasury, and Democrats as well as Republicans. I am inclined to agree with them because, after all, excessive taxation tends to create stagnation and unemployment. On that subject let me quote President Roosevelt in his Pittsburgh address on October 19, 1932:

Taxes are paid in the sweat of every man who labors because they are a burden on production and can be paid only by production. If excessive, they are reflected in idle factories, tax-sold farms, and, hence, in hordes of the hungry tramping the streets and seeking jobs in vain.

No longer does the cry "soak the rich" have any appeal for the thinking man and woman because they know the rich are being taxed to the limit at the present time. The highest income brackets are taxed 79 percent by the Federal Government, which leaves them 21 percent for living expenses, replacement, expansion, and State and local taxes. How long can a program like that stand up without breaking down? It is time that we take a rational and common-sense view of this whole question. The demagogue has been ranting long enough.

The time has come for us to lay aside partisanship in the consideration of this great question. I want to believe, and I

do believe, that those who are now charged with the administration of relief in this country are doing the best that they can. They are acting according to their light, but it would seem that by this time it should be apparent to all that no lasting benefit has accrued from what has already been done, and that it would be futile to expect any benefit of a permanent nature can be derived from the present program in the future.

If I were conducting the relief policy of this Government, I would acquire farms on the outskirts of centers of population, and, instead of putting one family on 160 acres, I would divide that farm up into 30 or 40 small tracts, put a set of buildings on each tract costing \$3,000 or \$4,000. I would not expect the people that we placed on those tracts to derive their entire income and support from the homestead, but at least it would be a refuge in times of unemployment.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 3 additional minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. KNUTSON. There is always seasonal work to be had in centers of population. If we could provide those people who are now on relief, or the greater part of them, with a small tract of land that they could work by hand, where a team would not be required, where they could have a cow, a pig or two, a few chickens, and raise their own potatoes and other garden truck—with what they could earn on the side in seasonal work would make them absolutely independent, and that is what they want.

The \$22,000,000,000 we have spent on relief and recovery would have provided \$6,316 for each of the three and one-half million families on relief. How much of that amount has each family received? We all know that relief has been necessary and will continue to be until we can find jobs for the unemployed, but too much of the relief dollar has gone for administration and too little of it got down where it was needed. Those who have opposed the excessively high administrative cost of relief are called heartless reactionaries who would let the people go hungry. My friends, that is not true.

There is a very considerable element in this country who do not want to see the relief problem solved. They aim to keep that large number under their thumb politically. Then, there are those who have organized large groups of relievers and make an easy living out of contributions received from people who can ill afford to spend money for that purpose. It is a sad and sordid picture and one that we will not be proud to look back upon when times again become normal.

Relief will have to be continued until industrial production can be speeded up to a point where the unemployed can be absorbed. Unfortunately, the present policy is preventing the speeding up of production, except in a few industries that supply war material.

The charge that Congress has been niggardly in appropriating for relief is not borne out by facts. Such appropriations would have been all-sufficient had they been wisely expended. If it has been found necessary to lay off relief workers the blame must be laid at the door of those who have been charged with spending the money. They have wasted the money we gave them. On all sides we find examples of wasteful spending for needless projects. Congress is not altogether blameless for this sad state of affairs but, primarily, the major blame must be placed on the shoulders of those who failed to grasp the fact that every dollar wasted came out of the pockets of those who are in dire need. Let them explain what has been done with the money we have appropriated for relief and recovery since 1933. The total represents \$22 for every minute since the time of Christ, or \$22,108,454,024.98, an astronomical figure, and yet there are those who say it should have been much greater.

If we would take our foot off the brake that is holding the machine back while we are climbing a steep grade—and

it is the first time in history that we have seen anyone do that in climbing a steep grade—if we would take our foot off the brake, reduce Government spending to actual needs, reduce expenditures in such a way that it will be reflected in a substantial reduction in taxes, which in turn will inspire confidence and provide work for those unemployed but are employable. That would end the depression.

You cannot make me believe that we have reached full development of our country. When I was in Europe last summer I found there was an actual manpower shortage in Germany, France, Belgium, Holland, and the Scandinavian countries. The only country where there was an unemployment problem of any magnitude was in Great Britain. We should not have that problem on our hands. Instead of lagging back way down the list in recovery we should be way out in front in recovery, with our great resources, our untapped wealth.

Today we are No. 20 in point of recovery. We should be No. 1. We should be leading the whole world on the road back to normal times. But we cannot do it, Mr. Speaker, until we have reduced taxes, until we have taken the Government's strangling hand off of the throat of industry, and until we give some assurance that the man who has the courage to invest his money is going to get a fair return on his investment. [Applause.]

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 2 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

Mr. PATRICK. Mr. Speaker, frequently we are getting excited up here when we drift into partisanship, something which has not shown itself today, there has been no partisanship shown here, and it is a refreshing thing. Here is what we are in this country, and I think as lawmakers we might as well just relax and think it out. We Americans are a bunch of people who landed in a country of tremendous resources, the like of which had not been enjoyed by any other people in any other part of the world. This is a storehouse of earth's richest treasure. This is the lap of Croesus here. So, as a people, what did we do? We became naturally a bunch of cold, sotted wastrels. We had so much we did not know what to do with it. We cut down our forests. If trees died by worms, by fire, or general waste we could go across the hollow to find and cut more. There were plenty. We killed off our bison, we recklessly and carelessly plowed our lands. If we plowed it up and down hill and it washed away we could move to another hundred acres across the valley. It could be obtained by mere entry. Not only have we done that with our timber, wild game, and our grasslands, but also with most of our natural resources, and we bolted into the same sort of growth as to our general economic structure. It may be a bit harder to visualize but is as certain a fact.

We now have come to the place where there are 130,000,000 people in this country, and the things that we have enjoyed by reason of natural abundance we find are becoming exhausted. Even our old methods of economics cannot be sustained. The Democrats have been blaming the Republicans and the Republicans blaming the Democrats when as a matter of fact it is just a condition wherein we have caught up with ourselves; we have taken up all the slack and we might just as well blame nobody as anybody else, but have the common sense to get together to figure it out and decide what we had better do, for it we do not learn to operate on a different basis than we have in the past poverty is assured the generation that is to come. [Applause.]

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

SOLVING OUR NATIONAL PROBLEMS

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I take it that every Member of Congress is interested in restoring normal conditions throughout the country. The question is how to arrive at that solution.

For us to admit in the very infancy, you might say, of this Republic, with all our great natural resources, for us to admit that we are unable to solve these problems certainly would be a confession that would be deadening to the aspirations of the American people.

My contention is that we have the solution in our hands and that it is the duty of Congress to solve these problems. You are not going to do it, however, by borrowing money from the rich and giving it to the poor for all of us to pay back with compound interest, in that way holding down commodity prices, depressing prices, and stultifying human initiative.

I believe in a free economy. The only attack that I have made on private enterprise has been against those monopolies that violate every fundamental principle of the common law. The only time I have ever advocated public ownership was a public ownership of public utilities where they were engaged in a public business, such as the electric power business.

In my opinion, that is the only way we are ever going to solve the problem we have today of these enormous holding companies that impose upon the masses of the American people the exorbitant overcharges that we are now having to pay for electric lights and power.

I have tried to secure for the American people relief from these exorbitant overcharges for electric energy, and I have the happy consolation of knowing that my efforts in that respect have helped to reduce light and power rates in every State in the American Union and in every congressional district represented on this floor. Practically every human being who turns an electric switch anywhere in the United States has benefited by my efforts.

Here we are in the richest land the world has ever seen. We have more wheat, more corn, more cotton, more lumber, and more manufactured articles than we know what to do with. The contention is made that we have a surplus—that we have too much. Yet hungry people are appealing to us on every hand. We try to solve the problem, as I said, by borrowing from the rich and giving to the poor, which is one of the most deflationary programs I have ever known. Agriculture has been regimented, the farmer has been put in a strait jacket and told how much he shall plant, what he shall plant, and what he shall do with it, contrary to all those fundamental principles of the common law on which human freedom and free institutions have been built. We have gathered up the gold of the world, demonetized it, and buried it in the ground. We have demonetized silver. The ones from whom we bought much of this gold have taken the money we paid for it back to countries that have depreciated their currencies and have bought three, four, or five times as much goods with it as they could have bought with the same amount of money in this country.

Under the Federal Reserve Act we have a right to issue currency with a 40-percent gold coverage. This \$18,000,000,000 of gold we have buried in the ground would supply a reserve for a sufficient amount of currency to pay the national debt.

Where is our foreign market? It is not in Europe today. We have demonetized silver, as I said a moment ago. When we demonetized silver we killed our foreign markets in the Orient. Silver has been the money of all the Orient since the beginning of time. The first money ever mentioned in Holy Writ was silver. That is the only money the people in the Orient know. That is the only money they can get. When we demonetized silver we killed our foreign trade in the oriental countries. Today our foreign trade is dead; it has come to a standstill; high tariffs and other trade restrictions have killed our European trade, and our silver policy has almost destroyed our oriental trade.

The industrialists are today charging the same prices for their industrial commodities that they were receiving at the peak of agricultural high prices. The farmers are paying the

same prices for manufactured articles today that they were paying when cotton was 20 cents or 25 cents a pound and when wheat was \$2 or \$2.50 a bushel. Our farmers cannot stand it. It is gradually grinding them into the dust. We never will solve this problem until we solve the monetary question—put this gold and silver to work, or put its representative, the currency issued against it, to work, and in that way restore the prices of farm products. Members from industrial centers will say, "You would just raise prices to all." But that would not raise the debt these farmers owe; it would not raise the taxes these farmers have to pay; it would not increase the interests on those debts. But it would increase the farmer's income and give him something to buy with.

You talk about income taxes. The farmers of this Nation, the home owners of this Nation out in the rural sections, pay the highest taxes for the incomes they receive of anybody under the American flag. When you depressed those prices from 20-cent cotton and \$2 wheat to 10-cent cotton and \$1 wheat, or 8-cent cotton and 80-cent wheat, you simply double the burden he has of paying his taxes, his interest, and the debt against his farm. That is the reason that the onward march of farm foreclosures has continued during the time we have spent these billions of dollars trying to restore prosperity in an illogical way.

A while ago the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. KNUTSON] said that these people would not go back to the farms, and he drew, very graphically, the picture of the old conditions back on the farm, of drudgery, monotony, silence, no conveniences, the drab life of the farmer of 30 years ago. In the last few years I have waged a successful fight here for rural electrification in this country. I have waged a battle to get electricity to the farmers at rates they can afford to pay, and in my own area I have succeeded.

In other sections of the country we are not only extending the lines, but we are gradually bringing those rates down. If the farmer can get cheap electricity, and he will get it before we quit—if he can have the conveniences you have in the city, the radio, lights, washing machine, water pump, vacuum cleaner, refrigerator, electric range, and electric heat for his house, he would rather live out there.

You notice almost every Congressman who has spoken here today has said that he comes from the farm. If they had the same conveniences out there that they have in the cities, he would never have left the farm. That is the condition we are trying to create. The greatest movement that has ever been instituted to bring about that condition has been rural electrification—taking electricity to the farms of this Nation at rates based upon the cost of the generation, transmission, and distribution.

Mr. PATRICK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. PATRICK. I was in the gentleman's area 10 years ago and I have been there recently. I can testify to what he states. Will the gentleman please tell this body the number of people who had lights and modern conveniences in his district 10 years ago compared with today?

Mr. RANKIN. As far as the farmers in my section are concerned, 10 years ago the private power company had one little line that I know of. The company charged them \$3.25 a month for line charges and then charged them so much a kilowatt-hour for their electricity. The use of 25 kilowatt-hours of electricity a month in those days cost a farmer on this line \$4.50. It now costs him \$1 a month under the T. V. A. rates, and 25 cents of that dollar goes to amortize his line. When the line is paid out, then the rates will be further reduced.

You cannot stop this movement toward cheap electricity. The American people have had a taste of it, and the ones who are not tasting it are tasting the bitter fruits of the overcharges they have to pay. They are going to demand lower rates, and by the time another election comes around the rest of you Congressmen will be just as enthusiastic as I am about bringing the rates for electricity down to where the people can pay them.

But that is not the only thing necessary to restore prosperity. I read speeches every day of candidates for the office of President of the United States. Unfortunately some of them are Members of the United States Senate and I cannot criticize a Senator on the floor of the House. However, those speeches sound like the fulminations of school boys as far as touching the great problems with which we have to deal is concerned. They never propose to even attempt to wipe out the disparity between agriculture and industry the tariff has produced. They never make a stab, even, at wiping out the freight rate discriminations that have been bleeding the farmers of the South, the West, and the Middle West for a quarter of a century, shipping uphill, if you please, paying through the nose the overcharges for freight rates. They never attempt to speak on the money question. They avoid this money question for fear they might offend some of the money barons of the Nation. They seem to overlook the fact that we are now in a death grapple with the favored few who have made their fortunes out of the prosperity of the past, whether it was the artificial prosperity of the war or not. These few have made their fortunes and now have their money invested in tax-exempt securities, and many of them live off incomes to which they have never contributed.

Many of them have not earned a dollar of their vast fortunes for three generations, and yet they strive to hold prices down in order that the values of their holdings may be held up. Of these men who are out running for President, not a single one has dared to tell you what he would do with this great wealth of gold we have buried in Kentucky. Oh, for a William J. Bryan, oh, for a William E. Borah on your side, to go to the American people and arouse them to a realization of the fact that we never will cure the conditions with which we are now confronted unless this policy is changed, and that if we follow the policy advocated by these Republican candidates for President the conditions will grow infinitely worse.

What we need today is men who understand this monetary question, men who understand the great economic questions of the day, men who do not have their minds buried in the cesspools of Europe, men who are not itching to get us into a World War, but who are determined to keep us out of the present conflict, men who are interested in the restoration of prosperity for our country, in the prosperity and welfare of the American people now and for generations to come. Through such a policy we can solve the great questions that now confront the Nation, by stimulating and encouraging free enterprise, restoring the farmer's prosperity, and making it possible for him to purchase industrial commodities. That would start the wheels of industry and give work for the unemployed. In that way we can bring back prosperity for all, we can take our people off the relief rolls, we can start the wheels of industry moving, restore prosperity to the farmers of the Nation, and pass this Republic down to the generations to come—a rich and prosperous Nation—the outstanding and unchallenged leader of all the great countries of the world. [Applause.]

[Here the gavel fell.]

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. RABAUT, indefinitely, on account of sickness at home.

To Mr. McLAUGHLIN, for 2 weeks, on account of important business.

To Mr. BURGIN (at the request of Mr. BULWINKLE), for 14 legislative days, on account of illness.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED

A joint resolution of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. J. Res. 200. Joint resolution to provide for participation of the United States in the Golden Gate International Exposition at San Francisco in 1940, to continue the powers and duties of the United States Golden Gate International Exposition Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 37 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, April 2, 1940, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

The Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries will hold hearings at 10 a. m. on the following dates on the matters named:

Tuesday, April 2, 1940:

H. R. 7169, authorizing the Secretary of Commerce to establish additional boards of local inspectors in the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation.

Tuesday, April 9, 1940:

H. R. 7637, relative to liability of vessels in collision.

Tuesday, April 16, 1940:

H. R. 8475, to define "American fishery."

COMMITTEE ON INSULAR AFFAIRS

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Insular Affairs on Monday, April 15, 1940, at 10 a. m., for the continued consideration of H. R. 8239, creating the Puerto Rico Water Resources Authority, and for other purposes.

COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization Wednesday, April 3, 1940, at 10:30 a. m., for the consideration of private bills and unfinished business.

COMMITTEE ON THE PUBLIC LANDS

There will be a meeting of the Committee on the Public Lands on Tuesday, April 2, 1940, at 10:30 a. m., in room 328, House Office Building, for the consideration of H. R. 3648.

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Indian Affairs on Wednesday next, April 3, 1940, at 10:30 a. m., for the consideration of H. R. 3047, H. R. 3048, H. R. 5674, and H. R. 5918.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

On April 3, 1940, at 10:30 a. m., there will be continued before Subcommittee No. 4 of the Committee on the Judiciary a hearing on the bill (H. R. 7534) to amend an act to prevent pernicious political activity (to forbid the requirement that poll taxes be paid as a prerequisite for voting at certain elections). The hearings will be held in room 346, House Office Building, and will be continued on the following dates, April 9 and April 10, at 10:30 a. m.

COMMITTEE ON FLOOD CONTROL

SCHEDULE OF HEARINGS ON FLOOD-CONTROL BILL OF 1940 BEGINNING APRIL 1, 1940, AT 10 A. M. DAILY

The hearings will be on reports submitted by the Chief of Engineers since the Flood Control Act of June 28, 1938, and on amendments to existing law. The committee plans to report an omnibus bill with authorizations of approximately one hundred and fifty to one hundred and seventy-five million dollars, covering the principal regions of the country.

Maj. Gen. Julian L. Schley, Chief of Engineers, the president of the Mississippi River Commission, the assistants to the Chief of Engineers, the division engineers, and the district engineers will be requested to submit additional statements as individual projects are considered and as desired by the committee.

1. Monday, April 1: Sponsors and representatives of the Corps of Engineers for projects on the White River and tributaries.

2. Tuesday, April 2: Sponsors and representatives of the Corps of Engineers for projects in report on rivers in Texas and the Southwest.

3. Wednesday, April 3: Sponsors and representatives of the Corps of Engineers for projects in the Los Angeles area and in the Pacific Northwest.

4. Thursday, April 4: Sponsors and representatives of the Corps of Engineers for projects in Colorado and other western areas.

5. Friday, April 5: Sponsors and representatives of the Corps of Engineers for the lower Mississippi River and other tributaries.

6. Saturday, April 6: Sponsors and representatives of the Corps of Engineers for other drainage-basin areas for other projects in other parts of the country.

7. Monday, April 8: Representatives from the Department of Agriculture and other governmental agencies.

8. Tuesday, April 9: Senators and Members of Congress.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1496. A letter from the Chief Scout Executive, Boy Scouts of America, transmitting a copy of the Thirtieth Annual Report of the Boy Scouts of America (H. Doc. No. 680); to the Committee on Education and ordered to be printed, with illustration.

1497. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a list of papers consisting of seven items from the Government Printing Office to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

1498. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a list of papers consisting of two items from the Work Projects Administration which are to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

1499. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a list of papers consisting of 30 items from the Works Progress Administration which are to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

1500. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a list of papers consisting of 86 items from the Federal Security Agency which are to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

1501. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a list of papers consisting of one item from the Department of Labor which is to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

1502. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a list of papers consisting of 10 items from the Department of Labor which are to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

1503. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a list of papers consisting of 21 items from the Department of Labor which are to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

1504. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a list of papers consisting of 17 items from the Department of Commerce which are to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

1505. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a list of papers consisting of 26 items from the Department of Agriculture which are to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

1506. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a list of papers consisting of 28 items from the Department of the Interior which are to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

1507. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a list of papers consisting of 362 items from the

Post Office Department which are to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

1508. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a list of photographic films from the Department of the Navy which are to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

1509. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a list of papers consisting of two items from the records of the United States attorney at Brooklyn, N. Y., which are to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

1510. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a list of papers consisting of six items from the Department of War which are to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

1511. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a list of papers consisting of 70 items from the Department of the Treasury which are to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

1512. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the draft of a proposed bill to eliminate the oaths required of masters of vessels and shippers of cargo in certain cases; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1513. A letter from the Acting President, Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia, transmitting the draft of a proposed bill to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a Board of Indeterminate Sentence and Parole for the District of Columbia and to determine its functions"; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1514. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated March 19, 1940, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on a preliminary examination and survey of Tygart River and tributaries in the vicinity of Elkins, W. Va., authorized by the Flood Control Act approved August 28, 1937; to the Committee on Flood Control.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII,

Mr. O'CONNOR: Committee on Indian Affairs. H. R. 8937. A bill to authorize an appropriation for the relief of ill-clothed, ill-fed, and ill-housed needy American Indians through the utilization of surplus American agricultural and other commodities; with amendment (Rept. No. 1903). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE

Under clause 2 of rule XXII, the Committee on Naval Affairs was discharged from the consideration of the bill (H. R. 8659) to clear the name of Burney Peters, and the same was referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. DE ROUEN:

H. R. 9171. A bill to withdraw certain portions of land within the Hawaii National Park and to transfer the same to the jurisdiction and control of the Secretary of War for military purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. DIMOND:

H. R. 9172. A bill to forbid the appointment of any person but a resident of the Territory of Alaska to the office of Governor of said Territory; to the Committee on the Territories.

H. R. 9173. A bill for the protection of the water supply of the town of Petersburg, Alaska; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. FULMER:

H. R. 9174. A bill to amend an act entitled "An act authorizing the Director of the Census to collect and publish statistics of cottonseed and cottonseed products, and for other purposes," approved August 7, 1916; to the Committee on the Census.

By Mr. SCHULTE:

H. R. 9175. A bill to provide for a full-time judge to try traffic offenses in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. VOORHIS of California:

H. R. 9176. A bill to provide necessary funds for the Work Projects Administration; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. CONNERY:

H. R. 9177. A bill to establish equitable and uniform rates of compensation and hours of labor for civilian employees of the War and Navy Departments; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FISH:

H. Res. 450. Resolution providing for the appointment of a select committee to investigate the German White Book; to the Committee on Rules.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ALLEN of Illinois:

H. R. 9178. A bill for the relief of Mary Keegan; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. ANDERSON of Missouri:

H. R. 9179. A bill for the relief of Mrs. William Meister; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. COLE of New York:

H. R. 9180. A bill for the relief of the estate of Max Adams Shepard; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GEYER of California:

H. R. 9181. A bill to authorize cancelation of deportation in the case of A. W. Eichel; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

H. R. 9182. A bill directing the Secretary of War to issue Army discharge to George James Everett, who was regularly inducted into the military service of the United States prior to November 11, 1918, and was discharged from draft on June 13, 1918; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LANDIS:

H. R. 9183. A bill granting a pension to Alice Chumbley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KELLER:

H. R. 9184 (by request). A bill for the relief of Arthur Smith; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

7264. By Mr. HART: Petition of the mayor and Council of the Borough of Pompton Lakes, N. J., favoring and desiring the adoption of a plan of flood control for the Passaic River Valley; to the Committee on Flood Control.

7265. Also, petition of the Council of the Town of Kearny, N. J., favoring and desiring the adoption of a plan of flood control for the Passaic River Valley; to the Committee on Flood Control.

7266. Also, memorial of the General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, requesting that legislation be enacted to reimburse the Passaic Valley sewerage commissioners for damages occasioned to the outfall pipes of the Passaic Valley trunk sewer in New York Harbor by the steamship *Leviathan*, which was owned and operated by the United States of America; to the Committee on Claims.

7267. By Mr. JOHNS: Petition of Maurice Schur and 23 others of Kaukauna, Wis., asking Members of Congress to give vigorous support to the Patman chain-store tax bill, H. R. 1.

that it may be speedily enacted into law; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

7268. Also, petition of Frank Verhagen and 16 others, of Kimberly, Wis., asking Members of Congress to give vigorous support to the Patman chain-store tax bill (H. R. 1), that it may be speedily enacted into law; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

7269. Also, petition of Edw. C. Keller and 64 others, of Appleton, Wis., asking Members of Congress to give vigorous support to the Patman chain-store tax bill (H. R. 1), that it may be speedily enacted into law; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

7270. Also, petition of Edmund St. Clair and 184 others, of Green Bay; Carl Jannesen and 17 others, of De Pere; and 87 others from Manitowoc, Kewaunee, Door, Outagamie, Brown, Marinette, Oconto, Florence, and Forest Counties, all of the State of Wisconsin, urging and requesting their Representative in Congress to use his best efforts to secure the passage of the Patman chain-store bill (H. R. 1); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

7271. Also, petition of Merton Snow and 11 others, asking support of Senate bill 1610, House Calendar 184; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

7272. By Mr. KEOGH: Petition of the New York Post Office Clerks Association, station K post office, New York City, favoring longevity pay bills now pending before the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

7273. By Mr. MACIEJEWSKI: Petition of racing homing pigeon fanciers and friends, supporting House bill 7813; to the Committee on Agriculture.

7274. By Mr. O'NEAL: Petition of various citizens of Louisville, Ky., in behalf of House bill 5620; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

7275. By Mr. PFEIFER: Petition of S. Rankin Drew Unit 340, American Legion Auxiliary, New York City, concerning House bills 8390 and 9000; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

7276. Also, petition of the New York Post Office Clerks Association, Inc., New York City, urging favorable consideration and passage of the longevity pay bills; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

7277. By Mr. SWEENEY: Petition of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers of North America, S. W. O. C., Harrison Lodge, No. 1020, Cleveland, Ohio, concerning violations of National Labor Relations Act by Republic Steel Corporation, Bethlehem Steel, and Weirton Steel, and petitioning the Members of Congress to pass House bill 3331; to the Committee on Labor.

7278. Also, petition of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers of North America, S. W. O. C., Harrison Lodge, No. 1020, Cleveland, Ohio, concerning the Wagner Act and the National Labor Relations Act, and petitioning the Members of Congress to pass House bill 3331; to the Committee on Labor.

7279. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the State, County, and Municipal Workers of America, Local 184, opposing antialien legislation; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

7280. Also, petition of the National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Champaign, Ill., supporting Senate bill 591; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

7281. Also, petition of the United Electrical Machine Workers of America, Fort Wayne, Ind., supporting Senate bill 591; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

7282. Also, petition of Local U. E. R. M. W. A., supporting Senate bill 591; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

7283. Also, petition of the Federation of Architects, Chemists, and Engineers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, supporting the National Labor Relations Act; to the Committee on Labor.

7284. Also, petition of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, favoring the continued cooperation with the housing committee of the American Federation of Labor; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

7285. Also, resolution of the Electrical Workers Local, No. 595, supporting Senate bill 591; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

7286. By Mr. HARRINGTON: Petition of the Sioux City National Farm Loan Association, of Sioux City, Iowa, regarding Government loans; to the Committee on Agriculture.

7287. Also, petition of the National Farm Loan Associations of Danbury, Iowa, regarding Government loans; to the Committee on Agriculture.

SENATE

TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1940

(Legislative day of Monday, March 4, 1940)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

Rev. Duncan Fraser, assistant rector, Church of the Epiphany, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, who hast given us this good land for our heritage, we humbly beseech Thee that we may always prove ourselves a people mindful of Thy favor and glad to do Thy will. Bless our land with honorable industry, sound learning, and pure manners. Save us from violence, discord, and confusion; from pride and arrogance; and from every evil way. Defend our liberties and fashion into one united people the multitudes brought hither out of many kindreds and tongues, that we may be an acceptable nation in Thy sight. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Monday, April 1, 1940, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed without amendment the following bills and joint resolutions of the Senate:

S. 2689. An act to amend section 33 of the act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved March 4, 1909, and for other purposes;

S. 2977. An act authorizing the construction and maintenance of a dike or dam across Stansbury Creek in Baltimore County, Md.;

S. 3209. An act granting the consent of Congress to the Mississippi State Highway Commission to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Pearl River at or near Carthage, in the State of Mississippi;

S. J. Res. 153. Joint resolution to approve the action of the Secretary of the Interior in deferring the collection of certain irrigation charges against lands under the Blackfeet Indian irrigation project; and

S. J. Res. 226. Joint resolution providing for the filling of a vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution of the class other than Members of Congress.

The message also announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 607) to amend section 40 of the act entitled "An act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes," approved September 7, 1916, as amended, with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message further announced that the House had passed the following bills and joint resolution, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 1790. An act to authorize additions to the Sequoia National Forest, Calif., through exchanges under the act of March 20, 1922, or by proclamation or Executive order;

H. R. 6957. An act to extend to the Colville Indian Reservation in the State of Washington the provisions of the act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 984), as amended;

H. R. 7074. An act to amend an act to authorize the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy to make certain

disposition of condemned ordnance, guns, projectiles, and other condemned material in their respective Departments;

H. R. 7406. An act granting the consent of Congress to the General State Authority, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and/or the Pennsylvania Bridge and Tunnel Commission, either singly or jointly, to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the Susquehanna River at or near the city of Middletown, Pa.;

H. R. 7407. An act granting the consent of Congress to the General State Authority, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and/or the Pennsylvania Bridge and Tunnel Commission, either singly or jointly, to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the Susquehanna River at or near the city of Millersburg, Pa.;

H. R. 7530. An act to transfer the site and buildings of the Tomah Indian School to the State of Wisconsin;

H. R. 7655. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Delaware River between the village of Barryville, N. Y., and the village of Shohola, Pa.;

H. R. 7736. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents for lands held under color of title;

H. R. 7833. An act to set aside certain lands for the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe in the State of Minnesota, and for other purposes;

H. R. 7989. An act to legalize a bridge across the Nestucca River at Pacific City, Oreg.;

H. R. 8285. An act to limit the importation of articles, products, and minerals produced, processed, or mined under process covered by outstanding United States patents; to define unfair trade practices in certain instances, and for other purposes;

H. R. 8320. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River near Jefferson Barracks, Mo.;

H. R. 8356. An act for the exchange of lands adjacent to the San Juan National Forest and the Rio Grande National Forest in Colorado;

H. R. 8372. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Chester, Ill.;

H. R. 8423. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to increase the efficiency of the Coast Guard," approved January 12, 1938;

H. R. 8467. An act authorizing the Superior Oil Co., a California corporation, to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge or causeway, and approaches thereto, across the old channel of the Wabash River from Cut-Off Island, Posey County, Ind., to White County, Ill.;

H. R. 8476. An act to adjust the boundaries of the Cedar Breaks National Monument and the Dixie National Forest, in the State of Utah, and for other purposes;

H. R. 8498. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to permit the payment of the costs of repairs, resurfacing, improvement, and enlargement of the Arrowrock Dam in 20 annual installments, and for other purposes;

H. R. 8669. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at or near Randolph, Mo.;

H. R. 8916. An act to reimpose the trust on certain lands allotted to Indians of the Crow Tribe, Montana;

H. R. 9047. An act to provide for the transfer of United States prisoners in certain cases; and

H. J. Res. 400. Joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States of America to proclaim October 11, 1940, General Pulaski's Memorial Day for the observance and commemoration of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. MINTON. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Adams	Barbour	Brown	Chandler
Ashurst	Barkley	Bulow	Chavez
Austin	Bilbo	Byrnes	Clark, Idaho
Bailey	Bone	Capper	Clark, Mo.
Bankhead	Bridges	Caraway	Connally